New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1536. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

The New-York Daily Times.

SCIENTIFIC CONVENTION.

American Association for the Advancement of Science.

The Tenth Session—At Albany.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The men of Science have come up to Capitol Hill to worship. They are gathering in strong numbers, and have brought many contributions. They are much the same set of people as in former years of the history of the American Association. The geological gentlemen go about the world hammering and philosophizing as Hugh Miller of Cromarty did when he was preparing the pages of that [illegible] autobiography, and came here with pockets full of rocks. The astronomers, male and female, having had their eyes glued to the end of a telescope [illegible] years, drop the glasses for a week, and come here to look at people who have the reputation of being mathematicians, to whom the whole world is a problem, bring their formulas here to enlighten their brethren and hopelessly to confuse the uninitiated spectator. The physicists have appeared, full-bodied and jolly. The salt-water men, who treat of tides and currents and deep soundings and ebbs and flows and Expeditions, will have something to say. The meteorologists propose examinations of the whirlwinds, and the two famous [illegible]—are both here ready for a contest. The members are arriving rapidly by lines of travel from the North and West. From the South there are but few representatives. Dr. [illegible], of North Carolina, has arrived, and Dr. [illegible], of Charleston, is expected to be here. At the house of Mr. Hawley a sort of Scientific Club is in existence, whose members are Agassiz, Bache, Henry, Gould, Peirce and [illegible]—natural history, physics, astronomy [illegible]

[illegible]

Hall of Albany—the first two entomologically inclined, and the two latter famous and most entertaining geologists. Prof. Hall is President of the Association for this year. From Cambridge, we have Prof. Lovering, Prof. Horsford and Mr. [illegible], who, with Professors Peirce and Agassiz, represented old Harvard acceptably. Prof. Mitchel is here from Cincinnati, and will tell some good things of the heavenly bodies, and Prof. Alexander is coming. So is Dr. Leidy, of Philadelphia. It is expected that Mr. W. E. Logan, Superintendent of the Geological Survey of Canada, will be present before the close of the meeting. Some results of this Survey have been brought before the Association at former meetings by Mr. Hunt, who has been interested in the work from its commencement. A feature that has not prevailed at other meetings is likely to prevail at this. The medical men are coming up in ranks, incited thereto by a polite invitation extended, in behalf of the Association, to the members of the profession who met in National Convention at St. Louis in May. A number of Western physicians, some of whom are men with specialities, are here already; more are coming.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

A number of Special Committees were appointed at the last meeting (in Providence) to report upon important subjects. One of these Committees, composed of Prof. Agassiz of Harvard, and Prof. Dana of Yale, was charged with the duty of memorializing the Legislature of New-York in reference to Pisciculture—fish breeding; a process which has obtained great honor in France, and to which scientific men have lately paid great attention. Another Committee has in charge the duty of reporting on a uniform standard of Weights and Measures. Another, composed of Ohio men, was directed to memorialize the Legislature of Ohio in reference to the importance of a Geological Survey of that State. Other Committees were desired to look sharply into the Constitution of the Association, about which matter there was some noise and confusion at Providence; and to see to the correction of unhappy blunders which made Science talk nonsense in the published volume of the Proceedings of the Cleveland meeting. Reports of these Committees are on the programme.

AN ENTOMOLOGICAL [illegible].

The Entomologists are very earnest in the discussion of an old cause of trouble. There was a knot of them in conversation at Congress Hall last night. It will be recollected that the Legislature ordered the publication of the Entomology of the State of New-York, and that Dr. Emmons had the contract, the amount of which was in the vicinity of $15,000. In that work the plates are numerous, and the letter-press very imperfect, as the Entomological portion of this Convention insists. It is asserted that many species are noticed as "not described," which are well known; that the illustrations were not prepared from actual specimens, but were taken from other works—Westwood's, for example; and that the general character of the publication is inferior to the standard which works on Science should reach. This is an old quarrel, of which much has been heard for years past, but the recent issue of the work, with all its alleged imperfections on its head, seems to have raised up the old feeling of bitterness in renewed vigor. It is perhaps as well to have one or two bones to pick. People get rusty without attrition. There is nothing like an occasional stirring-up; it sets the blood coursing more freely through the veins, and Science will not die of congestion for the lack of such opportunities.

FIRST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Albany, Wednesday, Aug. 20, 1856.

In spite of the heavy rain, at 10 o'clock the body of the Assembly Chamber was well filled with members of the Convention and others. Among the spectators present were some fifty ladies. The galleries were not entirely empty either, a dozen ladies at least in the southwestern portion conspiring to continue Racket Corner the favorite position in the Chamber for bachelors. The sharper members and the old habitués of Albany availed themselves of course of their superior knowledge, and that was the crowded part of the house.

Prof. James Hall, in the absence of the late President, (Prof. Torrey,) took the Chair at 20 minutes to eleven, and called the meeting to order. At his request,

Rev. Dr. Wm. B. Sprague made an opening prayer. This was brief and exceedingly pertinent. He expressed thanks for the privilege of scientific investigation, for the increased means of usefulness furnished to the human race by late discoveries in science, and for the revenue of praise ascending to the Author of all good through their means. He expressed thanks for the establishment of this Association, and for its past success, and implored new blessings upon it and fresh ones as the results of its present deliberations.

Professor Hall followed with an introductory address, in which he exhibited great modesty and distrust of his ability to fill the position to which he had been appointed. He alluded to the objects of the Association, which are the *advancement*, not the *diffusion* of Science, whence, of course, the public should not expect from the Convention any popular display, nor that any effort should be made on the part of members to present their contributions in popular language, or to divest their discussions of technical terms. He congratulated members upon the success of the Association since the time when in its embryo state it first met in this place. Eight years ago, in a room of this same building, the initiatory steps were taken for the formation of such a Society. A year after, the same body of men, meeting again in the same place, agreed that such a fraternity was a necessity of Science, and out of their action the *American Association for the Advancement of Science* had its birth.

Following Prof. Hall's address, came a welcome from the Local Committee. This Local Committee consists of the following gentlemen:

Chairman—G. Y. Lansing.

Secretaries—S. B. Woolworth, John E. Gavit, John Paterson.

Gov. M. H. Clark, S. Van Rensselaer, Erastus Corning,
Thos. W. Olcott, Gideon Hawley, Daniel D. Barnard,
John N. Campbell, Wm. B. Sprague, I. N. Wyckoff,
Ezra P. Prentice, Amasa J. Parker, Thurlow Weed,
John V. L. Pruyn, B. P. Johnson, Ira Harris,
Thomas Hun, Joel T. Headley, Amos Dean,
James H. Armsby.

JUDGE PARKER'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Association: As a member of the Local Committee, the agreeable duty has been devolved upon me of welcoming you, at this tenth Annual Meeting of the Association, to our State and city. We recur with pleasure to the fact that this is the second time we have been honored by your presence within the last five years; and we trust our city may be found so desirable a point for the sittings of the Association, with reference to its locality, its public institutions, the love of science and the energetic devotion of many here to its interests, as to lead to its selection frequently hereafter as the place of meeting. We shall always stand ready to extend to all its members and to all who are attracted to its meetings, as we now do, a most cordial welcome.

The hopes of science in this country center in this Association. It embraces the most learned men not only of our own country but of the whole American continent. We are proud of the reputations of our men of science, already commanding the respect and admiration of the old world. Who is not proud of the reputations of Henry, Silliman, Hall, and Bache? Who does not rejoice that the love of science of the great Franklin is continued in his descendants? Who is not proud of Henry, Peirce, Mitchel, and Dana, and the many others who are by no means to be considered as forgotten on an occasion like this, because not specially named? Who does not rejoice that Agassiz, the great European Naturalist, was attracted to make our country his residence, as well by the congeniality of his associates here as by the wide field afforded for scientific exploration?

We claim with pride our full share in the great scientific discoveries of the age. But we must never forget that science has no country—that it is limited only by the Universe of God—that it is but the development of truth which pervades all the works of the Creator, revealed to its votaries in proportion to the [illegible] with which it is pursued; rewarding with its attainments, not only those who seek for knowledge for the intrinsic pleasure its acquisition affords, but blessing, in some form, the whole human race, by its benign aid to the advancement of agriculture, commerce and manufactures. Science thus rewards all, by affording to some the highest mental enjoyment, and to others a vast increase of physical comforts.

In the spirit of this universality of Science and in the hope of promoting more extensively the objects of this Association, an effort was made to secure the attendance, at this meeting, of many of the learned men of Europe. A printed circular was addressed to the European [illegible] Association; but the invitations from the local committee were not sent till June, in consequence of the delay incident to the arrangements with ship-owners and agents, on both sides of the Atlantic. The owners of ocean steamers and packet ships promptly and most generously responded to the request of the Local Committee. More than thirty-five passages across the Atlantic, both ways, were placed at our disposal. These free passages were tendered only to those most eminent in Science. Such men could hardly be expected to leave their important positions and trusts on so short a notice. They all responded to our invitations most gratefully, and expressed an earnest desire to visit this country and to attend upon the present occasion. It was expected, indeed, until very recently, that several distinguished foreigners would honor us with their presence, but from various reasons they have been obliged reluctantly to decline. Liebig, for whose attendance Mr. Wadsworth had made so generous a provision, was compelled to decline the invitation on account of illness in his family. The meeting of the British Association for the advancement of Science is at this time about being held, and doubtless prevents many of the learned men of England from attending here.

The Local Committee avail themselves of this occasion to express the great obligation they feel to the ship owners and mercantile marine of the country for the great liberality they have evinced in the manner before stated.

The Local Committee had thought it best to avail themselves of the presence of the Association to inaugurate two Institutions: the State Geological Hall and the Dudley Observatory. They had hoped that the vast geological collection of the State, for which we are so much indebted to your President, Prof. Hall, would have been arranged and placed in the new building erected by the State for that purpose in time for the present meeting; but the abrupt adjournment of the Legislature without passing the Supply bill, has prevented its completion, and delayed the arrangement of the specimens. Meantime large additions to these collections are being made by the curator, Col. Jewett, who is now in the field for that purpose.

The new instruments for the Dudley Observatory have been delayed, from unavoidable causes, much longer than was anticipated. The great meridian circle, now nearly finished at Berlin, will be here and mounted in a few weeks. The transit instrument is now finished and on its way. Both of these were, by the contract, made by Dr. Gould, to have been delivered before the first of this month. The delay of the former was occasioned by a defect in the first casting of the axis.

The Observatory building has required enlarging for the reception of an instrument of so much larger size than was at first contemplated. The clocks, chronograph, barometers, thermometers and magnetic apparatus, have all been received, and will be open to your inspection. The clocks, to give us time here during our meetings, are regulated by the instruments in the Observatory; and when all our arrangements are perfected, will give time if required, to all the railroads diverging from this city. The magnetic current from yonder hill can tick the time, correct to the tenth of a second, at Boston, Montreal, St. Louis and New-Orleans. Science shall thus point the way to secure to the works of man something of that system and order which pervade the works of God—and in contributing largely to the business facilities of the age, shall lessen greatly the hazards of human life.

We acknowledge the great obligations which Science and its votaries owe to the public Press, and I am desired in conclusion, for the purpose of *securing accuracy in the published accounts of the proceedings of this association, to request that the reporters who may attend the meetings from day to day, will submit their reports for correction to those who have taken part in the proceedings, before sending them to press.* In no public proceedings can accuracy be more desirable, and more difficult to be secured by a spectator than in matters of science.

In repeating the cordial greeting with which I am charged, I beg leave to assure the members of the Association of the pleasure their presence affords to our citizens, and of the sincere wish of the latter, that the visit of the former to our City may be made as agreeable to themselves as it will be useful to the great cause to which it will be devoted.

DIVISION OF THE BODY—HOURS OF MEETING.

The Standing Committee recommended that the Association divide into two sections, one to be known as the Section of Mathematics, Physics and Chemistry, and the other the Section of Natural History and Geology. Carried. Also, that the hours of meeting daily be from 10 A. M. to 1½ P. M., and from 4 to 6. Carried.

POWERS OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE.

The old dispute in reference to the power of the Standing Committee of the Association, was renewed this morning, with a considerable display of feeling. It appeared to be the ancient dispute in a fresh dress, between Democracy and the cliques.

The recommendations of the Standing Committee in regard to a division of the body and the hours of meeting having been adopted without a dissenting voice, the President proceeded to announce a third recommendation—which was, that the six gentlemen named below be appointed to fill the vacancies in the Standing Committee, viz.: Professors Bache, Coffin and Caswell, Sir Wm. E. Logan and Dr. John LeConte.

Before these names had been announced, however, Prof. Johnson, of Middletown, Conn., had risen to move the appointment of a Committee of three, to nominate six members of the Standing Committee, and now renewed that motion.

Prof Wm. B. Rogers, of Boston, counseled a strict adherence to the Constitution, which provides that the election shall be by ballot in cases of this kind, and read the rules, as follows:

Rule I. There shall be a Standing Committee, to consist of the President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Association; the officers of the preceding year; the Chairmen and Secretaries of the Sections, after these shall have been organized; and six other members present, who shall have attended any of the previous meetings; to be elected by ballot.

Prof. Rogers (resuming) said he was sorry to be compelled to speak earnestly in relation to the acts of the Standing Committee at this early stage of the proceedings, but he felt compelled to deprecate any action which had the appearance of an attempt to usurp power. Independent men of science in this country could not tolerate such a system, and if the Association should adopt that course, it would inevitably degenerate. No self-electing and self-incorporating body of men should be permitted to govern its action. He made these remarks in all kindness, but felt earnestly in relation to the question in dispute. Therefore he moved that this resolution be stricken out, inasmuch as it was not authorized by the rules of the Constitution.

Dr. Robert Hare, of Philadelphia, seconded the views of Prof. Rogers; what that gentleman had said was wise and proper. Dr. Hare professed great respect for the gentlemen of the Standing Committee; they were his friends, but he objected to placing in their hands the power of saying whether a man should speak or not speak. He proceeded to comment at some length upon the ill-usage he received at the last meeting, when Prof. Henry had made some remarks favorable to a theory of Electricity, which Dr. Hare had devised, and the Doctor said that he did expect to be permitted to speak. Had that privilege been awarded him, he considered he could have done more service to the public, and have been of greater advantage to the persons present, than was done or afforded by the course that was pursued. Prof. Agassiz had been awarded the floor. Now, Prof. Agassiz always treated any subject with success. There was something in his tone and manner which commanded attention. But the Doctor declared that Prof. Agassiz, with his blackboard at the end of a long room, was not as serviceable to the audience as the Doctor himself would have been. But the Standing Committee had decided that the subject of which he wished to treat should be spoken of only in the Sections, and that action was the same thing as shutting his (Dr. H's.) mouth. He thanked God, however, that he had a pen to write and a voice to speak—Standing Committee or no Standing Committee; and he announced that any time he wanted to speak, he would be heard.

After delivering which remarks, Dr. Hare sat down, and the debate went on in other mouths.

Prof. Dewey, of Rochester, supported Prof. Rogers' views.

Profs. Rogers and Peirce debated constitutional points.

The President called attention to the fact that the Association had, for seven years past, permitted the Standing Committee to nominate members to fill its vacancies.

Prof. Peirce argued that, this being the case, custom had become law.

Prof. Johnson professed great respect for the Standing Committee, but did not know why it was so tenacious about making these nominations.

Prof. Agassiz moved that the Nominating Committee be the Standing Committee.

Prof. Johnson preferred that the Committee on Nominations be named by the Chair.

Dr. Hare could not understand why Prof. Agassiz had made his motion.

Prof. Agassiz—I made the motion to save the time of the Association. [Laughter.]

The previous question was called, and the vote was taken on Prof. Agassiz's amendment, which was adopted on a division, by Ayes 46, Noes 33.

The question recurring on the adoption of the resolution as amended, a [illegible] discussion sprung up, in which Prof. [illegible], Mr. [illegible] and Dr. Le Conte participated, but which was cut short by a motion of Dr. Le Conte to lay the whole subject on the table. This motion prevailed, and the debate ended.

A RECESS.

The Association, on motion, then adjourned till 1 o'clock, in order to give time for the organization of the sections of Natural History and Geology, and of Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy. So the members went their way gravely to different parts of the Capitol. The Naturalists kept the Geologists company down stairs, while the physicists and astronomers, according to usual custom, split off and ascended to the upper regions.

GEOLOGICAL SECTION.

Prof. W. B. Rogers, of Boston, immediately called the Section to order in the Assembly Chamber. Prof. Agassiz nominated Prof. Rogers as the President of the Section for Wednesday. W. P. Blake, of Washington, D. C., was chosen Secretary, who holds his office for the whole session. Profs. Hall, Agassiz and S. S. Haldeman were appointed the Standing Committee of the Section, whose duty it is to prepare the business and arrange in advance the papers to be read before the section adjourned.

PHYSICAL SECTION.

The Section of Mathematics, Physics and Astronomy organized in the Senate Chamber, by the appointment of Prof. A. D. Bache as Chairman, and Prof. Johnson as Secretary, pro tem. A Committee, consisting of Professors Henry, Horsford, and [illegible], was appointed to nominate permanent officers of the Section. The Committee, after an absence of fifteen minutes, returned and reported the following names, which were agreed to nem. con.; *Chairman*, Prof. Benjamin Peirce, of Cambridge; *Secretary*, Prof. Chauvenet, of Annapolis. *Sectional Committee*, Dr. Le Conte, of South Carolina; Prof. Johnson, of Conn.; Prof. Perkins, of New-York. Prof. Peirce is permanent Chairman of this Section for the meeting, with the privilege of naming a new Chairman from day to day. No papers being ready for presentation, the Section adjourned.

PROF. PEIRCE'S PAPER.

At a later hour of the day, Prof. Peirce, of Cambridge, read before the general meeting a condensation of a very abstruse and curious paper, entitled "*The Elements of Potential Arithmetic.*" Though exceedingly interesting, it was of course quite impossible to follow the eloquent reader at more than a half sentence's distance. The drift of the paper was to show that inasmuch as, if we had the power to make a world, we should be under the necessity of making very much such a world as this is, it is evident that the world was created by an intellect similar to ours. The Professor illustrated his doctrines by a reference to the doctrine of numbers as taught by Pythagoras, whose ideas, by the way, it was not suspected that we are by any means in full possession of. Allusion was also made to the doctrine of numbers as held by the philosophers of the East, even now; and the sentiment expressed that though there was an infinite deal of fancy in it all, there might be some truth, which it was our business to ferret out.

When the Professor sat down, a somewhat indignant member moved, but not loud enough to be heard by the gentleman, "that the science of Mathematics be castrated—it was committing adultery with every other science under the sun."

It is but fair to the Association, and to our readers, to confess that the above report, though the very best we could make under the instructions that governed us, may be found in some small points, like sundry other earthly things, not absolutely accurate. We would have enjoyed very much the clerical supervision of the Standing Committee, according to the kind suggestion of Judge Parker, but inasmuch as it was dinner-time when the adjournment took place, and the Standing Committee was hungry, we concluded to risk it for once without the official revisal. If, Mr. Editor, you will be kind enough to send up an early copy, it will be our pleasure to submit it at once.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE CITY.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners met as usual yesterday, Isaac O. Barker, the President, in the Chair.

The steamship *James Adger*, from Charleston, S. C., arrived on the 19th inst., with cotton, wheat, rice, and 40 passengers, all well. Allowed to proceed.

Brig *Mercury*, from Jacmel, 12th, with logwood. Cargo to be lightered to the City in five days.

Schooner *Venice*, from Gonaives, 10th inst., with logwood. Cargo to be lightered to the City in five days.

Brig *Piris*, from Guantanamo, 5 days, 13th inst., with sugar and molasses. Cargo to be lightered after five days.

Brig *Sarona*, from Gonaives, 17th, allowed to lighter her logwood.

A long communication was received and read from the Mayor of Boston in reply to one addressed to him a few days ago by Dr. Thompson, Health Officer, in relation to the bark *Jane Glidden*. Its object was to inform the Boston authorities of the departure of that vessel from our port, as it was supposed Boston ought be her destination. The facts were, that she arrived here about three weeks ago, all hands on board being sick, and several deaths occurring on the passage.

After coming into port different parties, stevedores and others having occasion to go on board, with few exceptions all contracted fever from the vessel, and most of them died. The Health Officer justly deemed her the most dangerous vessel which has arrived this season—an absolute pest house—and as the consequence she was quarantined for the longest period.

These facts the Health Officer stated to the Mayor of Boston, cautioning him against allowing the vessel to enter that port. His letter conveys the thanks of the Board for the timely warning—states that she will not be allowed to go to the wharf, and that the Common Council of that city will duly estimate the favor if similar cases are reported to them. Ordered on file.

Several residents in the neighborhood of Tenth-avenue and Thirty-sixty-street appeared before the Board and stated that the slaughter-houses in that neighborhood have become a most intolerable nuisance, the stench being easily perceptible at the distance of one-half a mile. Bones, fat, hides, hair, and other offensive animal products are suffered to lie and become putrid, forming an evident source of disease. In reference to this matter, it is to be observed that the City Inspector some months ago caused some of these places to be cleansed and rendered less offensive. However, the remedy was only temporary; they are now as foul and offensive as ever. The remonstrants earnestly beg the attention of the Board to the evil. It was ordered that the City Inspector be requested to have the said places cleansed, and if necessary, that they be closed.

A communication was received from the owners of the brig *Delafield*, which received serious damage on Tuesday night, during the storm, owing to a vessel running foul of her. The *Delafield* has been in quarantine twenty days; arrived all well, with logwood, part of which is discharged. She came into port two days after the bark *Ariel*, which has been already allowed to come up to the City. As both vessels are similarly situated, the owners of the *Delafield* thought themselves justified in petitioning for the same indulgence. The matter was left to the discretion of the Health Officer.

Permission was refused to the bark *John Griffin*, which had been under quarantine thirty days, to proceed to the City.

Messrs. Agnew & Park, owners of the brig *Hope*, from Cardenas, were similarly refused permission to proceed.

The same answer was given to the owners of the ship *War Hawk*, from Havana.

Also to the *Young America*, from Havana, now lying at the Southwest Spit.

Also to the *Ocean Bird*, which has been 24 days at Quarantine.

The master and consignees of the *Maria*, from Rio Hacha, represented that their vessel came to Quarantine on the 16th, with Brazil wood and hides—they ask to be allowed to proceed. They were allowed a store permit, but the hides were not to be landed, neither in this City nor in Brooklyn.

The Board then adjourned.

[The proceedings of the Commissioners of Emigration, embodying a communication from Dr. Thompson, in answer to the statement of the Castleton Board of Health, will be found on our Third page.]

No New Cases of Yellow Fever in Kings County—The Excitement Subsided—Brooklyn Board of Health—Third-avenue Not to be Closed—The Staten Island Prisoners Discharged.

The cool weather of the past few days seems to have proved a very effectual check upon the progress of the disease, which has for several weeks caused considerable alarm throughout the County. It is stated upon authority deemed reliable, that no new cases of yellow fever, or in fact any infectious or contagious disease, has developed itself within the last four days. It is certain no case has been reported to the proper authorities in any part of the County. All the persons now sick with the fever, so far as we have been able to learn, are convalescent and are in a fair way of recovery. With the ample arrangements throughout the entire county, to guard against the further progress of this disease,—a Board of Health composed of the best and most active citizens in Brooklyn, and in the threatened county towns, and a police force along the whole water front to keep [illegible] persons from landing, or anything from being landed, without first receiving a permit—it is but fair to presume that the seeds of the pestilence sown in our midst, can now be mastered and uprooted by continued watchfulness, which is sure to be done.

The whole number of deaths thus far will not exceed fifty; we think, when the full particulars are known, they will fall short of that number. The larger portion of these deaths (thirty-five) have occurred at Bay Ridge, Yellow Hook, the Narrows, and that portion of the Eighth Ward of Brooklyn, known as the "West End," where there were ten or twelve deaths. These localities are all south of Fifty-first street, which is some distance below the new entrance to Greenwood Cemetery at Thirty-sixth-street. The other deaths, to the number of 14, so far as is known, were in the low parts of Brooklyn, in the vicinity of the East River, and were mostly persons who had been employed at the Quarantine grounds or on board of vessels in Quarantine, or just discharged therefrom.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF HEALTH.

The regular daily meeting of this Board was held at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

Permission was granted to the owners of the schooner *Eagle*, from Sagua la Grande, to land her cargo of molasses from lighters, the Health Officer having granted a proper certificate.

Also, to land cargo of bark [illegible], from Port au Prince, consisting of sugar and [illegible], and the bark [illegible] from Cienfuegos.

Permits were refused for landing cargo of brig *Wildfire*, from Vera Cruz, and brig *Fred. Denning*, loaded with hides and hair, from Rio Grande, Brazil.

Alderman Shaw moved a reconsideration of the resolution adopted yesterday, prohibiting the landing of hides.

The Mayor thought it best not to act without question—there was not a quorum present.

Mr. Winslow, Corporation Counselor stated that the proprietors of the Pork Packing establishment at the corner of South First and Fifth streets, had done everything in their power to abate the nuisance complained of.

He was directed to stay proceedings until further orders from the Board.

Dr. [illegible], Health Officer, reported that he had received no notice of any cases of infectious diseases during the last 24 hours.

THE FEVER SUBSIDING.

Alderman Oakley offered the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, From the best information this Board has been able to obtain, the cause of alarm on account of yellow fever, in the lower part of the Eighth Ward and vicinity, had nearly ceased, there having been no new cases for some days, and those reported sick being in a state of convalescence, therefore

Resolved, That so much of the action taken by this Board yesterday as refers to the erection of a board fence across Third-avenue and Thirtieth street, be and is hereby rescinded. Adopted.

The Board then adjourned.

DISCHARGED.

Judge [illegible] yesterday discharged from custody Peter W. [illegible] and Joseph Silvia, who were brought before him on habeas corpus, for the purpose of compelling the Castleton Board of Health to show cause why they were detained in custody. They were arrested, it will be remembered, for violating an ordinance passed by the Castleton Board of Health, in passing from the Quarantine ground into the town.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible]

From Washington.

THE EXTRA SESSION—THE NEW COMPENSATION BILL—HANSEN'S LINE OF STEAMERS, ETC.

Washington, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

It is calculated there is a majority of both Houses in Washington, but not enough to engraft the Kansas restrictive proviso on the Army bill. The extra session, it is thought, will not extend beyond Saturday and may probably terminate on Thursday.

The members of Congress received their pay under the new bill providing for their compensation, namely, $3,000, commencing from the 4th of March, 1855, and ending the 4th of March, 1856, and at that rate for every day from the last-named period up to to-day. The members who have been voluntarily absent during the late session, certified upon honor as to the amount of time they lost, for which a pro rata deduction was made from their salary.

The bill for a line of steamers, to run between New-York, Plymouth and Gluckstadt, near Hamburg, (Hansen's proposed enterprise,) passed unanimously the Post-Office Committee of the House, and will be acted upon early next session. There is a general good feeling towards the project. Mr. Hansen's statistical memorial had great weight with the members.

Although the Senate inserted in the Post-Office Appropriation bill $500,000 for an overland semi-weekly mail to San Francisco, from some point on the Mississippi River, it was finally stricken out by the action of the Committee of Conference.

From St. Louis.

FURTHER NEWS FROM KANSAS—THE GEORGIA COLONY BURNT—STEAMER EMPIRE SUNK.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Later news from Kansas says that Brown's company of Free-State men had attacked and burnt the Georgia *Colony*. Six persons are reported to have been killed. Col. Treadway's company were taken prisoners.

The steamer *Empire* has sunk in the Mississippi River, near Memphis.—*Philadelphia North American.*

Massachusetts American State Convention.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The Fillmore State Convention met in this city to-day, and over 600 delegates were present. Homer Foot was chosen President; Amos A. Lawrence, of Brookline, was nominated for Governor; and Homer Foot for Lieutenant-Governor. Hon. Wm. D. Appleton, of Boston, and Charles D. Stockbridge, of Whately, were chosen Presidential electors at large. The Convention voted to hold a meeting in Faneuil Hall, on the evening of Sept. 2. The Whigs hold a State Convention there on the same day.

There has been a heavy rain storm, and a strong northeast gale blowing here for the last 24 hours.

The Great Storm at the South.

ALL HOPES FOR THE SAFETY OF THE STEAMER NAUTILUS GIVEN UP—THE SHIP MANILA.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The steamship *Mexico*, from Galveston the 15th inst., arrived here to-day. She reports seeing, yesterday, off Timbalier Island, many pieces of the cabin furniture and other signs of the steamer *Nautilus*. She was undoubtedly lost during the storm. All hopes of her safety have been given up.

Captain Rogers, ten seamen and three passengers, of the ship *Manila*, reached this city to-day. Six passengers were left on Small Island. Five passengers and five of the crew were lost. It is thought that two-thirds of the cargo will be saved.

[New-Orleans papers of Thursday last have come to hand, but we find in them nothing additional to that which we have already received by telegraph.]

Laying of a Submarine Cable.

Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The submarine telegraphic cable from the great point of Nantucket to Monomoy Point, Cape Cod, a distance of fourteen miles, was successfully laid yesterday by the steamer *Telegraph*, under the superintendence of S. C. Bishop, Esq., of New-York. It will be in working order in two or three days.

Republican Congressional Nomination.

Bangor, Me., Tuesday, Aug. 19.

At the Republican Convention at Exeter, to-day, Hon. Israel Washburn, Jr., was unanimously nominated for reëlection to Congress. The Convention was very large and enthusiastic.

Arrival of the Southerner at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, Aug. 19.

The United States Mail Steamship *Southerner*, Capt. Thos. D. Ewan, arrived here this morning from New-York.

Mail for England from Halifax.

Halifax, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

A mail for England, to go by the steamship [illegible], will close here at 10 o'clock on Thursday morning, the 21st inst. Messages received up to that hour will be forwarded.

[illegible] DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Alleged Mission of Mr. Lowe to Settle the Central American Question.

Infraction of the Treaty of Paris by Russia.

A British Fleet Ordered to the Black Sea.

BRILLIANT PROGRAMME FOR THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Italian Petitions to the Pope for the Removal of Austrian Occupation.

Further Decline in Grain and Flour.

STRINGENCY IN MONEY.

DECLINE IN CONSOLS TO [illegible].

The British and North American Mail Steamer *Africa*, from Liverpool about 1 P. M. on the afternoon of Saturday, the 9th instant, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon.

The Cunard propeller [illegible], from [illegible], arrived at Liverpool at 12½ P. M. on Wednesday, the 6th.

The Fulton, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on Friday, the 8th.

Our last dispatch mentioned that Hon. Robert Lowe, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, was about to make a tour in the United States. It is now rumored that he is charged to adjust, unofficially, the existing Central American difficulties.

Apparently, the most important item of news is the circumstance that difficulties have arisen between Russia and the Allies [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] and most liberal [illegible] Mr. Buchanan [illegible] Mr. Marcy [illegible] and the representatives of the two [illegible] brought the boundary line [illegible] grasp of a well-defined treaty.

[illegible] to speak disparagingly of Mr. [illegible] is a talented and a clever man—[illegible] in the sense in which the Americans understand the term—that is to say "sharp;" but we [illegible] whether he is exactly the [illegible] for an emergency. Diplomacy, it occurs to [illegible] His would much rather cut the Gordian knot than endeavor to unravel it. His temper is short, and his pride [illegible] which have thwarted his House of Commons advancement, and which we hope he will not introduce into the White House. But Mr. Lowe lacks another essential—official standing. He is comparatively new to Parliament, in which [illegible] and his position in the Government hardly justifies the honor which has been thrust upon him. He may, and we hope [illegible] the expectations of those who have sent him across the Atlantic; and in the event of his success, at which no one will more heartily rejoice than ourselves, we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that he succeeded where it was [illegible] impossible to fail.

If, instead of sending Mr. Lowe as our special ambassador to Washington, Lord Palmerston had [illegible] the acceptance of the duties on Mr. Wm. Brown, a better choice could not have been made. For a delicate affair of this kind Mr. Brown possesses every requisite—experience, coolness, judgment, courtesy, and those other hardly less important auxiliaries of great wealth and business [illegible] with which the Americans are always enamored. [illegible] Mr. Brown's exertions, [illegible] the [illegible] friend of Mr. Dallas, and who also enjoyed the confidence of Lord Palmerston, may [illegible] the happy turn which the ejection of Mr. Crampton took. It would have required, we [illegible] a good deal of pressure on the part of the Premier to induce Mr. Brown to accept the commission; but if he had been induced to undertake it, success would have followed in his wake, and by the opening of Parliament in February, Lord Palmerston would have been in a position to announce the happy result of the mission,—an announcement which would have done much to strengthen and consolidate his Government.

The "London Times" on the Brooks Assault.

From the Times of Aug. 8.

We have recently felt it our duty to protest against that reckless impatience which depreciates [illegible] and despises the privileges of a Legislative Assembly. We have denounced it as one of the most dangerous symptoms of our social [illegible], as evidencing a forgetfulness of the liberties which are involved in Parliamentary freedom [illegible] and the price which was paid for their [illegible], and as indicating a propensity which, [illegible] the influence of commercial prosperity or [illegible] might degenerate into [illegible] servility. We have protested against it [illegible] because the present age already sees too many examples of nations abandoning the love of [illegible] and bartering the birthright of self-government for the questionable advantage of an [illegible] centralization; and we are convinced that from the moment the nations of Europe are [illegible] with this preference of "action" to discussion—of things done by a Government to [illegible] by a Legislature—from that moment will be destroyed the strongest bulwarks of [illegible] dignity, greatness, and self-reliance. Nothing could be more appalling to all rational lovers of freedom than the universal spectacle of governments [illegible] acting with such correctness, [illegible] as to dispense with the expression of national opinion and the collision of popular discussion.

It was for this, among other reasons, that we [illegible] deprecated a war with the people of the United States of America, as being not only a [illegible] but the only other [illegible] in the world whose representative institutions were based upon the same principles and enjoyed the same liberty as our own. To have [illegible] two such countries in a sanguinary contest [illegible] one another would have been to offer a [illegible] blood on the altars of [illegible] and [illegible] despotism throughout the world, to have armed tyranny with new weapons, and to have strangled the nascent efforts of oppressed nations struggling to get free.

The sympathy which thus attaches us to the Constitution of the United States is derived from those feelings which make us cherish our own—a love of country, a love of independence, a love of [illegible] We believe that representative institutions never were and never could be enjoyed by [illegible] who did not entertain these feelings. But, though these are indispensable to the creation, they are not sufficient for the preservation, of such a Constitution. There must be a respect for order to check the license, a reverence for authority to [illegible] the turbulence of popular assemblies. Without this restraint and check a Convention of [illegible] sinks to the level of a street mob or a bear-garden. That it is easy—or, at any rate, not difficult—to reconcile the legitimate and necessary freedom of debate with that propriety and decorum [illegible] which the framers of our laws would [illegible] and our laws themselves obtain [illegible] is proved by the proceedings of our own Legislative Chambers. Discussions may be [illegible] may too frequently obtrude themselves—the forms of Parliament may be too often [illegible] for the purpose of evading or postponing [illegible] question, but how rarely does either House present the spectacle of an indecorous [illegible] or a turbulent collision! We believe that, [illegible] the one which happened in the House of Lords on the passing of the Reform Bill, and [illegible] in the House of Commons during the Irish [illegible], there is hardly a scene which could be [illegible] with the dignity and self-respect of a Legislative Assembly. Perhaps we are unable to estimate aright the value of such demeanor. We may approximate to it by reading [illegible] occasionally put forth by continental [illegible] the personal hostilities of the Senators and Representatives of the American Congress. These censures are often suggested by [illegible], naturally enough, in provincial Legislatures, and which the critics confound with the collective [illegible] of the States; and when the mischief [illegible] provincial Legislature it is not of very serious consequence; but it is a very different thing when it occurs in the great deliberative Parliament of the whole Union. Then, indeed, may those who hate free institutions chuckle, and those who love them grieve.

Among the most shocking—to our notions, at least—was the assault recently committed by the representative of South Carolina, Mr. Brooks, on the [illegible] Senator of Massachusetts. The provocation was a speech delivered in the Senate by the latter on the side of the Abolitionists. The speech was [illegible] strong, but not stronger than many delivered within the walls of our own Parliament during the discussion on the Reform and Emancipation Bills. But it was strong enough to excite Mr. Brooks, a member of the Lower House, to the commission of what we should call a monstrous outrage. He assaulted Mr. Sumner while seated writing at a table in the Senate, struck him severely with a cane over the head, [illegible] Great indignation was excited in the Eastern States and in Congress. A motion was made, on the [illegible] of the Senate, for the expulsion of Mr. Brooks, which failed, [illegible] it did not obtain an actual majority of [illegible], but because it did not obtain the legal majority required. Upon this Mr. Brooks resigned [illegible] of the House of Representatives [illegible] which not only did not contain [illegible] for the assault, but boldly justified it, [illegible] the sympathies of the world.

It is this conduct which strikes us with astonishment. We can understand that in the hot conflict of [illegible] between the Abolitionists and the [illegible] legislator might be [illegible] carried away by his impetuosity as to strike [illegible] But we cannot [illegible] a [illegible] deliberately and [illegible] to assail a man sitting at his [illegible]

[illegible]

fortuitous conglomeration of individual atoms, each as good as its neighbor, and the whole not a bit better than any one. Its right to regulate the conduct of members within its walls, to maintain order, to suppress violence, he regards as questionable or dangerous. "I do not," says he, "believe that the spirit of American freedom would tolerate slander in high places, and permit a member of Congress to publish and circulate a libel on another, and then call upon either House to protect him against the personal responsibilities which he had thus incurred." That is to say nobody had any right to say anything against Slavery without being prepared to fight or be caned on the spot. A rational and effectual inducement to free discussion this!

Of course, we do not enter into the niceties of the constitutional question whether Mr. Brooks committed a breach of Parliamentary privilege, inasmuch as his victim was a member of the other, and higher House, though it would be curious in this country to hear a member of the House of Commons deprecate a similar charge on the ground that he had only assaulted a Peer in one of the Committee-rooms. Nor do we very clearly see why Mr. Brooks should have embarrassed himself with the constitutional argument at all, for he has a theory of his own which proudly overrides all constitutional and legal niceties whatever. It is simply to cane or send a challenge to any member of either House who denounces his attack on Mr. Sumner; and one of these challenges, sent to a Connecticut legislator, he actually read to the listening representatives. A gentleman so ready with his cartel need hardly descend to the trivialities of constitutional privilege.

We are in general averse from criticizing the peculiarities of foreign countries and Governments. We know that much that seems to us strange and quixotical may proceed from causes with which we are imperfectly acquainted, and be palliated by accompaniments which less forcibly attract our notice. We know also how exaggerated and overcolored is the converse criticism of ourselves by foreign hands. We should be particularly cautious in commenting upon the more strange anomalies in the political or social conditions of a new country like the United States, which is still in its growth and immaturity. But community of feeling, constitutional sympathies, and the knowledge that both we and they are jealously watched by the haters of free institutions prompt us to warn them that scenes like those which we have cited, *and declarations like those made by Mr. Brooks*, are a discredit and a dishonor to free representative government. It is for the people and those whom they send to Congress to correct this unseemly defect, ere time, license, and toleration have made it irremediable.

IMPORTANT FROM ITALY.

Municipal Councils praying the Pope to remove the Austrian Occupation.

Paris (Aug. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

The news received here to-day from the Legations, though apparently trifling in itself, is really such as gives promise of events of the highest importance, not only for that division of the country, but for the whole of Italy. It is stated that the municipal council of Ravenna has followed the example of that of Bologna, and voted an address to the Pope, praying for the removal of the Austrian occupation, and it is added that many others, if not all, of the municipalities of the large towns in those provinces are likely to adopt similar resolutions.

At Ravenna, the proposition for an address was first mooted in the council by Ippolyto Rasponi, an old man of 80 years of age, who has never been a political character, and who is held in the greatest respect by all his countrymen; he was warmly seconded by Count Gamba and Doctor Fusconi, and two or three others, and opposed by the Mayor or "Gonfaloniere," Signor Facchinetti; but on the question being put to the vote, after some discussion, Signor Facchinetti was left nearly alone in his opposition, and the address was carried therefore almost by unanimity. You see here, then, some of the first fruits of that independence and open speaking inaugurated by Count Marsigli in the municipal council of Bologna, but to appreciate fully the moral courage necessary for such a line of conduct it must be recollected that both Bologna and Ravenna are in a state of siege, and therefore of course subject to the arbitrary Government of an Austrian officer. Moreover, it must be borne in mind that the members of the municipal councils were all nominated by Cardinal Antonelli on the return of the Pope from Gaeta in 1849, in violation of the Papal decree which vested the right of election in the burgesses, and his Eminence naturally selected his nominees from those classes which would have most to fear from any popular ferment—from the rich and the noble—in hopes of finding them readier instruments wherewith to carry out his own retrograde policy. The happiest omen derived from this movement, therefore, is, that the upper classes are now coming forward in their proper position as the legitimate champions of the people, against the unjust despotism of the crown. As yet, the Roman Government has not vouchsafed any direct answer to the Bologna address, but the practical reply to that document may be found in the fact that the Government has postponed as long as possible the assembling of other municipal councils.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet—Prospects for the future—O'Donnell's purposes.

Paris (Aug. 6) Correspondence of the London Times.

In the total absence of other political topics of interest, some little curiosity is still excited by the affairs of Spain. People are unable to comprehend the apathy of the new Government, and its delay in declaring its plans and intentions. The country is tranquil; if the Ministers are agreed, where is their programme? In reply to rumors of disunion in the Cabinet, we have been presented with assurances of the perfect harmony prevailing in it; assurances so reiterated as almost to excite suspicion. O'Donnell begins to discover the difficulties of his position. With his usual impetuosity he has cast himself into a new path without first investigating the obstacles that would prevent his pursuing it, and without feeling quite sure whither he was going. Impatient of his ill-assorted union with Espartero, he has abruptly severed the link that bound them, and perhaps already repents his impatience. For two years Espartero and O'Donnell were looked upon, by a sanguine but daily diminishing party, as political Siamese twins, whose separation would be fatal not only to themselves, but to the country. Somewhat encumbered by the unnatural union, they got on but slowly, and occasionally caused each other much discomfort by tugging in opposite directions; but still they jogged along, keeping up appearances, always excessively amicable in public, occasionally hugging each other upon a balcony amid the *vivas* of the admiring mob; and it was hoped they would manage to hold together and attain that much-desired end which both declared to be the sole object of their ambition—the settlement and prosperity of Spain. In an evil hour they gave ear to unwise counselors, or yielded, the one to weariness, the other to impatience. The rude dissolution of their union at once produced, as had been predicted, deplorable consequences—the political death of Espartero, and not a little loss of blood and serious injury to the nation. O'Donnell remained erect, and at first was thought to have triumphed and gained in strength. A few days dispelled the illusion, and it was seen how critical was his position. The sort of interregnum that now prevails increases its danger. Parties are kept in anxious suspense, and time is afforded for intrigues and the ripening of plots.

There are but two men of mark or weight in the Cabinet O'Donnell has got together. Those are Rios Rosas and Collado, the latter of whom, however, owes what influence he possesses rather to the length of his purse than to any statesmanlike qualities. He is an obstinate rather than an energetic man. It is believed by some that he joined the present Government only on the assurance or in the belief that it would adopt the Constitution of 1845. Should he find that this is not O'Donnell's intention he may turn against him, in conjunction with Rios Rosas, himself a dangerous colleague. On the other hand, if O'Donnell seeks, as has been confidently asserted, to govern by the aid of the Progresistas; if, as some of his friends have stated in letters written to persons in France, there is to be no deviation from the programme of Manzanares, he will be compelled to modify his Ministry, though it were only as a guarantee of sincerity to the Liberals whom he would enlist on his side. But how would a proposal to replace Rios Rosas by a Progresista be received by the Palace, notwithstanding that it seems temporarily to have received the order with which, immediately after the fall of Espartero, and in compliance with the suggestions of [illegible] Moderados, it showed itself [illegible] situation is [illegible] We do not [illegible] O'Donnell's [illegible] open to him, and both are beset with difficulties. If he declares himself resolved on such a policy as will conciliate the Progresistas he may reckon on the opposition of the Court, and on that of at least one of his own colleagues. If, on the contrary, he [illegible] the promises of Manzanares to the winds, publishes a new constitution by decree, or adheres to that of 1845, he will find himself isolated, and quickly displaced.

LATEST NEWS OF THE INSURRECTIONISTS.

The following is a telegraphic dispatch from Madrid, dated the 5th inst.: "The Catalonian bands are either beaten or dispersed. General Falcon has retired to France. Several Generals will receive Castilian titles. The Marquis de Albaida, (M. Orense) who, it was said, had been set at liberty, is still under arrest at Valencia. The *Gazette* contains no political news."

The latest news from Madrid say that the Government is preparing an administrative programme which will be shortly carried into execution. The country is at present divided into twelve captaincies general and forty-five intendancies, taking their names from the capital towns. Among the intended reforms, one is said to be the creation of ninety sub-intendancies, which would correspond with the French sub-prefectures, and introduce into the remotest parts of every province the energetic action of authority.

It appears that Marshal Espartero, on learning the surrender of Saragossa, demanded passports for Logrono.

A dispatch, dated Madrid, August 6, states that the Carlist chiefs are at the head of the bands of the insurgents, which still traverse the province of Catalonia.

Another dispatch, of the same date, mentions that Generals Echague and Garcia have received the decorations of Grand Cross of the Military Order. Distinctions have been conferred on other military officers who espoused the Government cause in the late movement.

Three incendiaries had been executed at Reseceo.

Republican Movement in France.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, says: "I understand that the Republican party have resolved to make an effort to return members of their own persuasion at the next general election for Paris. The report is, that they will put forward MM. Carnot, Vidal and Proudhon, the *first representing the bourgeois Republicans*, the second the operative classes, and the third the ultra-theorists. What these three gentlemen, in the event of their elections, mean to do about the oath of fidelity to the Emperor, I cannot say. In all probability they would refuse to take the oath, and leave the election to stand as a protest. But I cannot but believe that the Emperor's faithful servants will always find means to prevent the ballot boxes from showing forth any seditious results. The present Government and free election are essentially incompatible. Nevertheless, it will be a hard task next year to keep up the fiction that France is unanimously devoted to the existing institutions."

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

Brilliant Programme for the Czar's Coronation—Great Preparations.

Berlin (Aug. 1) Correspondence of the London Times.

In all probability, the ceremonial to be observed at the approaching coronation of the Emperor of Russia will be assimilated as closely as possible to that which was observed at the coronation of his father, the late Emperor. The following account of the latter will, perhaps, serve in anticipation to give some idea of what the forms and ceremonies will be at the coming coronation. The day even on which the Imperial manifesto was issued announcing the period of the coronation has been the same in this case as in that of the late Emperor, exactly 30 years ago—viz.: May the 3d, in consequence of which the Committee came together at once, for the arrangement of the details. It is characteristic of the state of the country that in each case the first subject that pressed upon attention was the means of locomotion for the increased traffic and the increased numbers to be expected; and though, this time, the existence of the railroad to Moscow relieves the Committee of one of its most onerous tasks, there remains the line from Warsaw to Moscow to be cared for. The number of horses spoken of as having been provided for the traffic on this road on the former occasion is 800 at each post station.

ENTRY INTO MOSCOW.

The Emperor will repair, on August the 20th, to the Petrowski Palace, near Moscow, whence he will make his solemn entry into the ancient capital on the 22d, and the coronation itself will take place on the 31st. The ceremony connected with this solemn entry is the observance, on the grandest style, of the custom which prevails throughout the country of presenting the guest just arrived with bread and salt as a token of hospitality extended towards him—this custom is called *Chleb-sol*, which signifies simply bread and salt. On this occasion of the Emperor's solemn entry into Moscow, the *Chleb-sol* will be presented to him on golden dishes by deputations of the nobility and citizens, drawn up on the open space in front of the *Uspenski Sobor*, or Ascension Cathedral of the Kremlin, immediately after he leaves the cathedral and is about to enter his own palace. At his first entrance into the fore-court of the cathedral he is received by the entire body of the clergy, the cross is held out to him to kiss, and he is then introduced into the building; the first object to which he directs his attention and special reverence are two pictures, the one a very ancient picture of the Saviour, and the other representing the blessed Virgin of Vladimir, said to be the work of the Apostle and Evangelist St. Luke; the religious service consists only of a short private prayer, after which the Emperor leaves the cathedral for his own palace.

PROCLAMATION BY HERALDS.

The day of the coronation is proclaimed a few days previously by two heralds attired in the picturesque costume of the Court of the ancient Czars; they proceed from the Kremlin and ride through the streets of Moscow, accompanied by the High Master of the Ceremonies and the eight Masters of the Ceremonies in Ordinary, all in full dress, with a number of trumpeters and two squadrons of the cavalry of the Guards. Where any two streets cross the proclamation is read aloud, and printed copies of it are distributed among the people, who stand there grouped in numerous crowds, or eagerly follow the cavalcade and join their sweet voices with the braying of the trumpets.

DIVINE SERVICE ON THE EVE OF CORONATION.

On the eve of the Coronation a special Divine service is performed in all the 298 churches of the city, while the bells of all are struck continuously; those who cannot, at the moment, obtain entrance into the church wait patiently and reverentially with uncovered heads outside, until an opportunity offers for their admission, so that, however late it may be, they may join in the prayers for a prosperous reign and for a blessing on the Imperial couple. The Emperor and Empress themselves attend Divine service, together with the Imperial family, in the Saviour Church, which is the Church that, properly speaking, belongs to the Palace; it is also called by the people *solotaja reschotka*—the golden gate. At this time, also, the Coronation insignia are brought into the grand audience saloon of the Palace, and guard held over them there till they are used next day; they consist of the chain of the Order of St. Andrew, the banner of the Empire, the Imperial signet, the Sword of State, the Empress' mantle, the Emperor's mantle, the orb, the sceptre, the smaller and the greater Imperial crowns.

THE PROCESSION ON THE DAY OF CORONATION.

On the morning of the day of the coronation 21 guns give the signal to the troops to march, in part into the Kremlin itself, in part to occupy the approaches to it; 6,000 persons are admitted to places inside the cathedral, and their admission commences with early dawn. The common people, the *tschorni narod*, literally black people—as we should say, the great unwashed—are permitted to approach and surround the cathedral, but are not so placed that they can see anything of what goes on inside. If all takes place on this approaching occasion as it was on the last, the Empress Mother will precede the Imperial procession by a few minutes. She will walk beneath a canopy, supported on twelve staves, wearing an imperial mantle, embroidered with double eagles. She will be surrounded and followed by pages, chamberlains, ladies in waiting, &c., and be conducted by the clergy into the cathedral. The procession of the Emperor is opened by *gardes du corps*, pages, officers of the Court, deputations from the provincial nobility, heralds, &c. The Emperor himself appears in full General's uniform, and walks in front of the canopy which is borne over the Empress by sixteen lieutenant-generals, sixteen major-generals holding the cords. The Emperor is surrounded by his sons and his brothers. The troops present as the Imperial procession passes between their ranks, and the highest dignitaries of the church receive them at the door of the cathedral, the Metropolitan of Novogorod reaches down the cross to him, the Metropolitan of Kieff, bearing an aspersorium, besprinkles with holy water the ground they are about to tread on, and the Metropolitan of Moscow receives them with an address. As the moment of the Imperial couple crossing the threshold the choir commence the musical portion of the solemnity. The Cathedral, which was built by a Greek architect in the fifteenth century, is very lofty in proportion to its extent; its vaulted roof is supported by four immense columns, which are decorated with fresco paintings of saints the size of life, and with pictures of others attached to the masonry. The walls themselves contain more than 200 figures of saints and scenes from sacred history painted in fresco, so that, on ordinary occasions, the effect of of these masses of color, of gold and silver, is very imposing. The high altar, called Iconostass, consists of a screen which divides the sanctum from the rest of the building, and extends up to the roof; on it there are pictures of saints, profusely gilded on five different fields.

THE IMPERIAL THRONES IN THE CATHEDRAL.

In addition to the pictures mentioned above, the Cathedral contains another article of some archæological interest—viz.: the ancient chair of the Czars. On the occasion of the coronation, however, three other seats of historical interest will be used. That for the Empress Mother will be the eldest of them—a stool presented by Shah Abbas, of Persia, to the Czar Boris Godunoff, in the year 1605. It is so covered with gold, in sheets, as to appear to be of massive gold, and it is, moreover, richly decorated with pearls and precious stones; it has no back to it, and it has the appearance of an ancient stool. The second seat, destined for the reigning Empress, is called the Golden Throne, and is in form of a high-backed arm-chair; it is decorated with no less than 1,500 rubies, 8,000 turquoises, two large topazes, and four rare amethysts. This costly seat dates from the grandfather of Peter The Great, Czar Michael Feodorowitsch. The third, which is, properly speaking, the Emperor's throne, is popularly called the Diamond Throne. It is richly decorated with pearls and precious stones, and was presented to the Czar Alexis Michaelowitsch, father the Peter The Great, in 1660. On the back of the chair is the following inscription:

> "For the powerful and most invincible Alexis, Emperor of the Muscovites, that reigns prosperously on earth. May this throne, which is built with the greatest art and most refined skill, be a pledge to him of heavenly and earthly bliss."

The latter two thrones are placed side by side on an estrade opposite the Iconostass, with steps covered with velvet leading down to it. The stool on which the Empress Mother sits is placed against one of the columns, a little to the side, and opposite to it is the table on which the coronation insignia are laid in preparation for the ceremony. At the last coronation Count Orloff, who at that time commanded a regiment of Cuirassiers that had been arranged expressly for the occasion, had a place assigned him between the seats of the Imperial couple, where he stood during the service with his sword drawn, as if holding guard over them; this post of rare distinction the Emperor had assigned to him for the part he had taken in putting down the then recent insurrection of the military.

THE CEREMONY OF CORONATION.

The ceremony itself consists of coronation and anointment. After an address has been delivered by the highest clerical person present, and a certain Litany has been said or sung, with all due responses, the Emperor seated on his throne orders the Apostles' Creed to be handed to him, and having read it audibly to the end he then proceeds, accompanied by the prayers and psalms of the clergy, to indue himself with the insignia of the Imperial power. The three highest metropolitans present fetch the Emperor's mantle from the table mentioned above, and, with the assistance of certain members of his household, put it round him with the words, "In the name of the Father, of the Son, and the Holy Ghost." At the Emperor's command the President of the Imperial Council then brings him the crown. The Emperor then sets it himself on his own head, on which the Metropolitan of Moscow addresses him in the following form, which has remained unchanged at all the Russian coronations:

> "Most pious, most mighty, and great Emperor of All the Russias,—This visible and palpable ornament which now adorns thy head is the symbol of the mysterious act by which Jesus Christ, the King of glory, crowns thee at this moment to be the supreme head of the entire Russian people, and confirms thee by His holy blessing in thy most high and unbounded power over thy subjects."

After the sceptre and the orb have been duly handed to the Emperor, accompanied by an appropriate address from the Metropolitan of Moscow, the Emperor seats himself in his full robes on his throne; his coronation is completed; and the choir sings, *Domine, salvum fac Imperatorem!* As soon as this is at an end the Emperor proceeds to crown the Empress, who approaches and stands before his throne; he lays aside his sceptre and orb, and taking his crown off his head he holds it a few seconds over hers, and then resumes it himself; the smaller crown is then brought and is fastened on the Empress' head by her ladies, and at the same time she is invested with the Imperial mantle and the color of the Order of St. Andrew. As soon as she has resumed her seat on her throne the choir commences singing *Domine, salvam fac Imperatricem*, all the bells are struck, and a salvo of 101 guns is fired.

THE CONCLUSION OF THE CEREMONY.

During the music and the salute the Empress Mother first (if she is present) approaches the Imperial couple and congratulates them; she is followed in this by the other members of the Imperial family, and at the same time the clergy, the highest military officers, the *corps diplomatique*, and all present give three cheers. *Salvum fac Imperatorem* follows then and is succeeded by the Russian hymn, *Mnogaja Geta*, ("Give many long years,") &c. When the congratulations are at an end the Emperor reads aloud a long prayer from a missal that is handed to him, after which all present kneel down and repeat a prayer after one of the deacons; and this forms the conclusion of the coronation, properly so-called, and the anointment then begins.

THE ANOINTMENT.

This is commenced by a *Te Deum*. The Emperor removes the crown from his head, lays aside the orb and sceptre, and kisses the Gospels, which are handed to him. A crimson carpet with gold border is now laid from between the two Imperial seats down the steps under and behind the screen, or iconostass, into the sanctum, and on the scarlet carpet a somewhat narrower one of cloth of gold. As soon as the carpets are laid the doors of the screen open, and the Metropolitans, in their mitres, appear at them, and a procession forms itself from the thrones to the screen; the high officers who had brought the insignia in procession to the cathedral bear them now again, but walk on the crimson margin left of the carpet; the Emperor and Empress alone walk on the cloth of gold. On arriving at the screen every one steps aside, and the Emperor alone is left in the doorway, when the Metropolitan of Novogorod, who holds the vase with the *Chrysam*, dips a golden twig in the holy oil and anoints the Emperor on the forehead, the eyelids, the nostrils, the lips, the ears, and the breast. While so doing he utters the words *Impressio doni Spiritus Sancti*, and when he has concluded, the Metropolitan of Kieff wipes off the balsam with a napkin. The Empress is also anointed, but only on the forehead, and the Metropolitan of Moscow officiates with the napkin. While this anointment is going on all the bells are struck again continuously, and another series of 101 guns is fired.

THE SACRAMENT.

The three abovementioned Metropolitans now conduct the anointed Emperor through the doors of the screen into the sanctum and place him before the altar; the train of his mantle is now borne by the Metropolitans, as no layman is permitted to enter. The Emperor now receives both elements of the Lord's Supper at the hands of the Metropolitan of Novogorod, another privilege that is accorded only to the Emperor. The Empress in the meantime stands outside at the open door, where the sacrament is administered to her, but not with the actual elements, but simply in the symbolical manner indicated in the mass. This latter part is the most impressive portion of the ceremony; a perfect silence reigns throughout the vast cathedral, broken only by the low muttering of the Metropolitans engaged around the sanctum, and shut out from the sight of the congregation; outside, however, the bells are clanging loudly, and the windows of the cathedral rattle with the report of the artillery. And when these bells are struck for the second time the crowd outside know that the Eucharist is being administered to their Emperor, and every word and gesture is stilled, and during the time of bells sounding and the cannon firing all assembled engage in prayer. When the ceremony of the anointment is over, the Imperial couple resume their thrones, resume their insignia, and the Emperor and Empress leave the cathedral by the northern gate, which leads to the graves of the bygone Czars. The Empress Mother and all the rest of the participators in the ceremony now leave the cathedral by the door at which they had entered, and repair to the Palace, where they await the return of the Emperor and Empress, who in the meantime pay their devotions at the graves, and then proceed to the Cathedral of the Annunciation. Here they are again received by the clergy, and again [illegible]; [illegible] the Emperor and Empress pass from one to another in the same order as in the procession to the first cathedral, with the sole difference that the Emperor is now invested with all his insignia. From the last of the three churches the procession moves to the Granite Palace over the portentous "Red Steps;" on passing these steps a third series of 101 guns proclaims that the coronation is over. At this Granite Palace the Emperor shows himself to the multitude from a balcony, and then proceeds to the coronation banquet, which from time immemorial has been held in a large saloon the ceiling of which is supported by a single column; around this column all the silver vessels of the former Czars are arranged, and special thrones erected for the Emperor, Empress, and Empress Mother. The whole *corps diplomatique*, and but few persons besides, are privileged to be present at this banquet. Before the festival commences the foreign Ministers are presented and offer their congratulations, and the medals which commemorate the coronation are distributed. All the high officers of the Court, the High Steward, &c., enter upon their functions when the Emperor seats himself at the banquet; the dishes are brought in under escort of officers of the Chevalier Guard with drawn sabres, and are presented to the Emperor by the proper officers on their knees. As soon as the Emperor asks to drink for the first time the *corps diplomatique* takes its departure, and those only who are so highly privileged seat themselves to partake of the banquet. The members of the Imperial family and the Foreign Princes present are seated in a neighboring apartment.

Illuminations, fireworks, balls, masquerades, and amusements for the people close the day.

The Alleged Infraction of the Treaty of Paris by Russia.

Paris (Aug. 7) Correspondence of the London Times.

The irregularities of Russia in carrying out her part of the Treaty of Paris have hitherto attracted in France little of the public attention or of newspaper notice, but I hear that the Government begins to occupy itself concerning them. The Russians maintain, up to the last accounts, their right to the Isle of Serpents. As regards the progress of affairs and what has really occurred on the Bessarabian boundary and at Kars, we are rather in the dark. From the former quarter no further intelligence has reached us, and Kars is such an out-of-the-way place that, now the war has been over long enough for newspaper correspondents and roving British officers to have left its vicinity, we obtain but scraps of information on which no great reliance can be placed. The arrival of large additions to the Russian forces already there has been spoken of, and seems generally credited; and it has been said, within the last few days, that the Russians were reconstructing portions of the fortifications which they had destroyed. This last item of news is as untrue as it was improbable; whatever has been overthrown remains so, and is likely so to continue, at least until such time as the Turks, restored to the possession of their frontier fortress, may busy themselves in repairing Muscovite ravages. At the present moment the infractions of the Treaty of Paris of which Russia is alleged (to all appearance with good grounds) to have been guilty appear to me to constitute rather an interesting and even important question, but as yet our data respecting them are scanty, and diplomacy seems to have taken scarcely any steps in the matter.

A few days will probably throw more light upon the subject. It is certainly to be regretted that the Isle of Serpents should have been, to all appearance, entirely overlooked at the Conferences. The importance of its situation might have obtained it a word of mention. Its occupation by Russia will be found, however, quite inconsistent with the spirit of the treaty. Meanwhile, we learn to-day that the British naval forces in the Eastern waters have received orders to rendezvous in the Black Sea. It is to be hoped that the Western Powers, France as well as England, will show themselves very decided in the matter in dispute. Russia seems disposed to make but a shabby return for the handsome manner in which she has been treated.

FURTHER COMPLAINTS OF RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

Berlin (Aug. 6.) Correspondence of the London Times.

The most important information that can be gained from the Russian press of the last week or two, though not appearing in a very concrete or tangible form, is far from satisfactory. In addition to the news that has been already reported and thoroughly sifted as regards the occupation of the Isle of Serpents, the retention of Kars, the partial, if not entire, destruction of Ismail and Reni, we have complaints from the extreme north that the Russian Laplanders are continuing the same system of immigration and encroachment on the Swedish territory as gave rise to so much anxiety at an early period of the war. Expectations are entertained that the Aland Isles are about to be occupied again by a military force, though perhaps not fortified; but it must be remembered that soldiers will require barracks, and barracks very soon become a fortress, and the last item of this nature is furnished by the official Stockholm paper *Posttidning*, which states, on the authority of information received from private sources, that the Russian Government seems to be making preparations for erecting a fortified marine establishment on the Island of Kaskö. This island lies in the Bay of Bothnia, to the northwest of Christianstadt, on the Finland coast, and opposite to Sundswald, on the Swedish coast, between 62° and 63° north latitude. The island is said to be particularly suitable to the purpose alleged, from the circumstance of its being surrounded by deep water, and from its harbor remaining open much longer than any other in the Bay of Bothnia.

Simultaneously with these aggressive symptoms in the outward attitude of Russia we receive unsatisfactory indications of her inward attitude, or that which she seems about to take up towards her own subjects. The plans of reform seem to have come to a standstill; the censorship is becoming as vigorous as ever; not only are no railways commenced but the agitation in their favor in the press has ceased, and has given place to statements of the imaginary evils they introduce in the train of apparent benefits. That Poland should continue to complain is, of course, inevitable, and the more so now, after having had her hopes recently so much excited and so bitterly disappointed. All this may be merely the result of the attention of the Emperor being diverted from the high purposes he at first conceived for the regeneration of his people by the preparations for his approaching coronation, and for the present we will hope that it will not be with him as it is stated by those who know Russia to have been the case with his predecessors, that always at the beginning of a reign there was a great cry of the improvements that were to be introduced, but which the enormous *vis inertiæ* of a slothful or corrupt *tschin* (bureaucracy) succeeds in preventing; but, in connection with the prospects of reforms being ever realized, it is a bad symptom that his subjects already take the liberty of saying of the young Emperor, *"Il a beaucoup de velléités, mais pas de volonté."*

AUSTRIA'S PROTEST AGAINST RUSSIA.

Vienna (Aug. 3) Correspondence of the London News.

It is stated here on good authority that the Austrian Cabinet has addressed a note to Russia, couched in extremely energetic language, and containing a serious protest against the Russian occupation of the Isle of Serpents, at the mouth of the Danube. It set forth that one of the principal results obtained by the treaty of peace, viz.: the free navigation of the Danube, would be endangered and even neutralized by this measure. To obtain the right of free navigation for Germany was the principal reason for Austria's intervention to bring about the peace of Europe. It is fully expected that the Emperor of Russia will comprehend the force of the Austrian note and being himself so pacifically inclined, will not fail to give orders for the immediate evacuation of the island in question, the further occupation of which would only tend to produce fresh complications and render the treaty of peace a dead letter.

THE POSSESSION OF THE ISLE OF SERPENTS.

Constantinople Correspondence of the Daily News.

The question about the possession of the Isle of Serpents is not yet settled. The Divan had at first determined to send over a high dignitary of the State, accompanied by a strong military detachment, to force the Russians to evacuate the position; [illegible] such opposition that it was given up. It was satisfactorily proved, that, without in the least compromising the Sultan's dignity of sovereignty, that group of islands belonged at all events to the Danubian Principalities, and that as the Porte was bound by treaties not to maintain standing garrisons in Moldavia and Wallachia, it would be a breach of good faith to garrison the Isle of Serpents with Turkish soldiers.

BRITISH SQUADRON ORDERED TO THE BLACK SEA.

[illegible] says: "The British squadron has [illegible] of France and England are [illegible]

[illegible]

The *Moniteur Grec*, of the 31st of July, brings [illegible] remnants of the four robber bands headed by the celebrated Davelis, and by those other chiefs, named Zaphiri, [illegible] The brigands, closely pursued from mountain to mountain, [illegible] at bay [illegible] themselves on a small hill, said to be the very spot where Œdipus slew Laius. Surrounded by troops and by armed civilians, they defended themselves with great courage. Night approaching, a Lieutenant named Megas, who had been under a suspicion of conniving at their misdeeds, and who, to dissipate this, had devoted himself to their pursuit, and had been the first to get upon their track, saw the necessity of putting an end to the contest, lest the darkness should favor the robbers' escape. Sword in hand, he sprang into the intrenchment occupied by [illegible] but was wounded in the act, and quickly dispatched. His example, however, animated the others, who swarmed over the brigands' defences, and put the whole [illegible] to the sword, with the exception of four, who were wounded and made prisoners. There was great joy at Athens in consequence of the extermination of these formidable banditti, and some of the papers speak of the affair with almost as much enthusiasm as if a battle had been fought and won. The Queen sent 2,000 drachmas to the widow of Megas, whose and to her children it is proposed to grant a pension.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Africa.] London, Friday, Aug. 8—3 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady this week, without activity. Money [illegible] brisk demand. [illegible]

Cocoa—Held for higher rates. Of 160 bags [illegible]

[illegible]

Baring Brothers & Co.

American Stocks.

D. Bell, Son & Co. report, under date of Thursday, 7th, the market for American Securities during the week past as less active. The business in State Stocks had been limited, and prices were without alteration, whilst as regards Railroad Bonds there had been a general disposition to sell, and quotations are decidedly lower.

[illegible]

Flour and Grain at Liverpool.

Liverpool, Friday, Aug. 8.

The arrivals since Friday last from the United States and Canada are liberal of Wheat and Flour, but light of Indian Corn.

FROM UNITED STATES.		FROM CANADA.	
Wheat	[illegible] quarters.	Wheat	[illegible] quarters.
Flour	[illegible] barrels.	Flour	[illegible] barrels.
Corn	[illegible] quarters.	Corn	[illegible] quarters.

The weather throughout the week has been [illegible] fine, and Wheat cutting has already commenced in the South and in a few early places in this neighborhood; reaping, however, will not be general in this district for at least ten days. The trade has been in a complete state of panic, and a great decline must be quoted upon Wheat and Flour from the prices current at the date of our last. The business done has been on the most limited scale, millers and dealers being determined merely to buy from hand to mouth. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the opening of [illegible] territory [illegible] Fremont [illegible] and there [illegible] State which will [illegible]

[illegible]

We were absent from the city on Friday night, and consequently did not witness the proceedings of the Republican Association, which terminated so unfortunately. One gentleman was cut in the [illegible], and a young man was cut in the hand, during the melée, [illegible] Dr. G. P. Smith, the speaker of the meeting. He met with rough handling and had to be taken to jail for safety. We do not give the particulars, as we hear such a contrariety of statements about the matter, and we do not know any good that will result to any one by our sifting the affair. We took occasion the other day to express our sorrow that this little band should attempt in Virginia an organization whose aims are at war with the institutions of Virginia, and the event has proved that the remark we then made, that "no good could come from it," is more than verified. We are at a loss to know how men can come from the North and settle in Virginia without the determination to be true to Virginia. No one compels them to come, and if they come voluntary, it ought to be that they become good citizens, prepared to uphold the State and her laws. Such is sometimes not the case.

We hope that the effort is dead, and we hope that no resort will be had to violence by our citizens, even if they do attempt to organize. We deprecate all such efforts, however well intended. The laws of the State are ample for her protection, and we always prefer an appeal to them to any other method. We are not surprised that our citizens are incensed at this Republican effort. It was a bravado which was uncalled for, and the movers were mostly Northern men or Englishmen, some of them not having yet acquired citizenship. This effort, we think, was therefore most ill-timed, and we hope that *we will hear no more of Fremont in Virginia*. The sentiment of our citizens is manifest, and we hope that the little organization will take warning and not force upon our citizens sentiments which they do not approve of, or compel them to witness an effort at war with the institutions of a State to which we owe allegiance. If the effort is continued, more serious events may follow, which all law-abiding citizens must deprecate.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Democratic conference from the Counties of Northumberland and Schuylkill, composing the Eleventh Congressional District of Pennsylvania, met at the Mahanoy House, in Ashland, Schuylkill County, on Monday, the 18th inst., and nominated by acclamation William L. Dewart, of Northumberland County, as the Democratic candidate for Congress.

A reliable and intelligent correspondent writes to us from Saybrook, Conn., on the 19th inst.: "I thought that at this time a word from Connecticut would not be amiss, as out of the State it is considered one of the most doubtful in the Union; but here it is all for Fremont and Freedom, and if the larger towns do but half as well as has been done in this small one, the State will go for Fremont next Fall without doubt. A candid Fillmore friend of mine says: 'In every place I have been in Connecticut since I left the city, I hear nothing but Fremont and Freedom.' Another just told me that on the boat to-day from Stonington to New London, a vote was taken among the passengers, which resulted in 82 votes for Fremont, 20 for Buchanan, and 12 for Fillmore. At another time last week I was returning from New London, and on the same train were a number of Fillmore delegates from a meeting which had taken place there the day previous. By their request the newsboy took a vote among the passengers, which gave Fillmore 13, Fremont 12, Buchanan 8. Comment is unnecessary. Last night was the third meeting of the Club which was formed three weeks since. At their second meeting 300 persons assembled—more by 150 than there was reason to expect; and that night among their number were enrolled no less than fourteen men who have regularly voted the *Democratic* ticket at every election. The locos are evidently frightened, and are beginning to prick up their ears, for to-night I understand a Buck and Breck Club will be organized. But a *nutshell* would contain all the enthusiasm that the name of Buchanan can raise here."

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* of the 19th learns that a paper was in circulation the day previous for signatures among the Whigs of that city, and that the names of Messrs. Edward Everett, Robert C. Winthrop, William Appleton, George S. Hillard, and Luther V. Bell were appended, with others. The *Advertiser* says: "The signers state that, before expressing an opinion on the *Presidential* question, they had designed to await the action of the *State Whig Convention, to be held on the 3d of* September; but finding that their silence in that respect has been misinterpreted, they take this occasion to say that they entertain a decided preference for Mr. Fillmore over either of the other candidates. These are not the exact words of the paper, (which we have not seen,) but they express, we believe, its substance."

A correspondent writes to us from Passaic, N. J., under date of the 19th inst.: "A Fremont and Dayton meeting, numbering nearly 2,000 persons, was held in our village last *Friday evening*, in response to a call issued by order of a Committee of Citizens, for the purpose of organizing a *Republican Association*. The most unparalleled enthusiasm prevailed. Robt. T. Wallis, Esq., of this place, was chosen President, and addressed the meeting. He was succeeded by Mr. Robert L. Gilchrist, of Jersey City, Gen. Hamilton, of New Jersey, and Messrs. De Camp and Smith of New York. Gen. Nye was announced to speak, but some unavoidable circumstance prevented him from being present. A feeble attempt was made by some *Fillmore loafers* to disturb the meeting, but they were soon silenced by hisses. With this single exception, everything passed off in the most orderly manner."

The Freemen of New-Milford, Conn., assembled in large force on Saturday last, for the purpose of forming a Fremont Club and raising a Fremont pole. The meeting was an impromptu gathering, but still it was largely attended. Ex-Gov. Dutton was present and addressed the assembly. A correspondent writes to us: "This organization will tell on the result in New-Milford—of which there is no doubt. New-Milford will go for Fremont by a large majority. Fillmore has but a small force here. Washington, Sherman, Roxbury, Warren and Bridgewater will give a good account of themselves on the day of trial; and Litchfield County will do much to swell the majority that awaits the Fremont electoral ticket in November."

A correspondent of the Cleveland *Morning Leader*, writing from Louisville, Ky., on the 5th inst., says that he is "personally acquainted with many of the American Party who really prefer Fremont and Freedom, but will vote for Fillmore, because they say in this State Fremont has no chance. The fact alone will lose us many votes which we might otherwise get. Still I think there will be 5,000 good men and true, who will give a straight vote for Freedom, and leave consequences to God."

The Salem *Register* publishes an extract from a private letter dated San Francisco, July 20, which it avers comes from a reliable source. The writer states that the people of California are wide awake to the necessity and importance of electing Fremont. He says that the Railroad plank in the platform will secure the State, but every other plank meets with the approval of the right sort of men. The leading Democrats who hail from the North have openly forsaken their party, and are now for Fremont and Freedom.

A recent number of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle* in urging Mr. Fillmore's *claims upon the support* of the South, asserts that this distinguished Know-Nothing, after having completed the tour of the southwestern Slave States, announced, on the steps of the Alabama State-House, at Montgomery, "that the Anti-Slavery prejudices of his early education had been obliterated by what he had seen in the South of the happy condition of the slave."

A private letter to a gentleman in Boston, dated at East Aurora, N. Y., the former residence of Mr. Fillmore, informs us that a Fillmore ratification meeting was called at that place a few days since, but it was impossible to get up a demonstration in favor of that gentleman, his former townsmen almost universally being in favor of Fremont. More than this, the speaker who addressed the meeting went in for Fremont!

The Salem *Gazette* mentions the significant fact that of seven gentlemen from Southern States now or recently visiting in the vicinity of Salem, five express their determination to vote for Fremont, at the Presidential election; and they declare that there are thousands hoping for an opportunity to do the same. One is so earnest in the cause that he actually took the whole trouble and expense of a journey to St. Louis, and back, to aid in the election [illegible]

The Republicans of Sanilac County, Mich., have found a [illegible] mode of saving trouble. They have adopted the entire Democratic organization of the county, nearly [illegible] the County Committee, and [illegible] old Democratic organization, is now a thorough Fremont man.

The New-Bedford *Standard* says: "Among the numerous accessions to the Fremont ranks in this section, we may mention those old, tried and influential Democrats, Ebenezer G. Mosher, Esq., of Fairhaven, and Isaac Case, Esq., of this city."

A Correspondent writes to us from Bridgeport, Conn., that the Fremont Club of that place numbers 800 members. It was misstated "1,800 members" in our issue of Monday.

A correspondent informs the Boston *Journal* that the Students of Middlebury College are almost unanimous for Fremont. "There are only four or five [illegible] in College who oppose him."

It is in contemplation to start a Fremont paper in Tennessee, and to run a Republican electoral ticket.

We read in the Allegany *Republican*:

"On Wednesday evening of last week, a Fillmore Ratification Meeting was held at Haskell Flats, Cattaraugus County. The commodious building engaged for the purpose was filled to its utmost capacity by the 'bone and sinew' of that section, and four orators held forth for at least three quarters of an hour each in laudation of the American Party and its candidates, and in condemnation of the 'Black Republicans' and their standard-bearers. At the conclusion of the speeches a gentleman, for the purpose of testing the strength of the candidates in the assembly thus convened, got up and requested all in favor of the election of Millard Fillmore to rise from their seats. The *four orators* of the evening, doubtless laboring under the belief that they would find plenty of company, sprang nimbly from their chairs; but judge their surprise, when they found that not a solitary person among the audience had followed their example! At this point, to add still further to their disappointment and mortification, the gentleman above mentioned now requested all those in favor of the election of John C. Fremont to manifest their presence by rising. The entire assemblage arose at once to their feet, and three prolonged and deafening cheers for the hero of the Rocky Mountains shook the building from centre to circumference! The four orators left the house in disgust, satisfied that their labors had not been fully appreciated. We have this statement from numerous reliable sources, and have no doubt whatever that it is true in every essential particular."

EDUCATIONAL.

Annual Meeting of the American Institute of Instruction.

Reported for the New-York Daily Times.

Springfield, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

The American Institute of Instruction commenced its twenty-seventh annual session in the City Hall in this City, this forenoon, at 11½ o'clock, but as the meeting was simply preliminary the attendance was not large, and was adjourned till 2½ o'clock in the afternoon.

At the hour assigned the number present was very respectable indeed, a large portion consisting of ladies. We noticed, among those from abroad, who have been for a long time engaged in the work of Education, Hon. Henry Barnard, of Hartford, Conn.; Hon. Nathan Hedges, of Newark, N. J.; Zalmon P. Richards, Esq., of Washington, D. C., and several others. The Institute being called to order by the President, Hon. John Kingsbury, of Providence, R. I., prayer was offered by Rev. Samuel Osgood, D. D., of this city.

The Mayor, Ansom Phelps, Jr., Esq., then, in behalf of the city authorities, in a very appropriate manner, expressed their gratification that the Institute had made choice of this city as the place of their meeting, and tendering to all the hospitalities of the citizens, with the kind wish that the occasion might be one not only of great good to the cause they had assembled to promote, but of great social enjoyment.

In response the President expressed the gratification of the Institute in greeting the invitation to meet here, and gave a somewhat extended review of the changes which have occurred within the last thirty years in the modes of education. His remarks were very instructive and were listened to with much profit. At their close, the Institute went into a sort of Committee of the Whole for the cultivation of mutual acquaintance, and a good time was enjoyed.

The social entertainment having occupied an hour or more, the Institute was again called to order. Messrs. Greene, of Rhode Island; S. W. King, of Mass.; Perry, of Conn.; Hedges, of New-Jersey and Joseph Hale, of Mass., were appointed a Committee on Nomination of Officers for the ensuing year; and Messrs. Richards, of Washington; Leach, of Rhode Island; and Gay, of Mass., were appointed a Committee on Delegations. Several other Committees of minor importance were also appointed and the remainder of the session was spent in listening to remarks from various gentlemen as they were called upon.

Dr. Blackie, of Edinburg, declined to speak.

Dr. Lindsley, Chancellor of Nashville University, said that when he had attended seven or eight meetings of the Institute, he would speak; but as he had now come to see how a company of Yankee teachers looked, and to listen to what they had to say, he would decline for the present.

Hon. Wm. B. Calhoun was then called on, as being the only person present who was one of the original founders of the Institute. He spoke at considerable length and in a very interesting manner, of the progress made in the cause of education during the existence of the Institute, and of the good which had been accomplished directly by its agency. The time when it was established was a turning point in the cause of education. Little had been done previously, though a good deal had been said and much written. But this was the living preacher which accomplished the work. It was just what was needed. There was a feeling throughout New-England that something must be done for education, and educators from all parts of the country were brought together at Boston to consider what was to be done. They determined, after deliberate consultation, that this Institute should be established, and with it commenced a course of lectures and discussions and free conversation on whatever might tend to advance the cause of education. Those were noble meetings in the early times in the State House at Boston. There were large gatherings of women, earnest, devoted friends of the cause; and whenever they went forth from those meetings they carried an influence that awakened the attention of the people. It was then difficult to get the Legislature to do anything; and however indispensable we may now regard a Normal School, the Legislature of that day would do nothing for one. But the influence of this and kindred Associations has caused a complete change. The practical results of the labors of this Institute cannot be computed. The great work in which it is engaged is peculiarly the work of New-England. We may not export cotton or anything that is estimated in the commerce of the world; but we can send forth men, trained to the business of life, and fitted to influence the world.

Mr. [illegible], President of Knoxville University, was next called on, and expressed his appreciation of the importance of the work in which the Institute is engaged—an appreciation which, he said, was heightened by his opportunity for seeing the workings of the system of education in New England, as contrasted with that in Tennessee. There they could with difficulty have Common Schools, on account of the sparseness of the population; but there is an earnest disposition there to establish them so far as it can be done. They desired to unite with the teachers of New-England in efforts to elevate everywhere institutions of learning, and to promote an object which is so great and so good as that in which this Institute is engaged.

Mr. Richards, of Washington, spoke of the anomalous condition of the people of Washington, in being governed by representatives of the whole people instead of being allowed to control their own affairs. They labored also, he said, under a difficulty resulting from the fact that there is really so little property belonging to citizens there to be taxed, so large a portion being in the hands of Government employés, who carry away the money received there to spend it elsewhere. Only about [illegible] are appropriated annually for the public schools, and with that amount the houses for the schools have to be rented and the teachers paid, and all the expenses defrayed, while the white population, for whom schools of some sort are to be provided, amounts to nearly 48,000. There are, however, some good public schools there and a few model teachers also. Without being invidious, he could name Miss [illegible] as an excellent teacher of girls, and Mr. [illegible] a teacher of boys.

Mr. Stewart, of Nova Scotia, made some statements as to what is being done there. They are backward about their efforts for education, but a Normal school has recently been established, which is in a flourishing condition and has about sixty pupils.

The meeting was then adjourned till 8 o'clock in the evening.

Interesting from Mexico.

RELIGIOUS TOLERATION BEFORE THE CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY—DINNERS TO GEN. GADSDEN—THE TROUBLES IN GUADALAJARA—THE BISHOP'S EXCOMMUNICATION—VIDAURRI—PERSONAL ITEMS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

City of Mexico, Wednesday, Aug. 6, 1856.

The events of importance in the last fortnight have been few in number. The Constituent Assembly, which has the most important work in hand—the framing the Constitution—has been engaged for the past week on the 15th article, which provides for freedom of religion. The debate has been warm, in fact I may say exciting. Shouts of applause have greeted the champions on both sides, and it would be difficult to say which side has had the majority in the galleries. The Church party, who, by the way, are decidedly the most adroit politicians, have spared no pains that they should be well represented in the lobbies of the Assembly room during the debate. The debate has lasted until the present time, and will not likely be terminated before to-morrow. This long debate shows the powers that are at work to kill the article. My opinion is that it will pass, although it must be a very close vote. The whole Ministry of President Comonfort have [illegible] the opposition. Señor Rosa, the Minister of Foreign Relations, has been particularly active in his opposition. There are a few exceptions in the Ministry, and it seems singular how, in a free country, such a Ministry could hold together.

Gadsden dinners have been all the rage since the old General's return to Mexico. The Liberal members of Congress, with the Governor of this District, and many gentlemen of position in this capital, gave the General a dinner last week, which was a most convivial affair. Your correspondent had the honor of attending and participating in the prevailing feeling of pleasure at the American Minister's safe return to his post in Mexico. On the 3d another dinner was also given to him, by the Press of this city, which, like the first, was well attended by the distinguished of Mexico. Gen. Gadsden is in good health.

The latest advices from Guadalajara indicate that things are in a fair way of becoming all right there at last. The Puro Party first found fault. A brigade was sent there, under Gen. Parrodi. He has satisfied the Liberal Party that their wants shall be attended to. In the meantime the Church is getting troublesome. The Bishop has issued his excommunication for all those who buy property under the decree against corporation properties. The result of this will be that he will be invited to leave the country. The bigotry and zeal of the Church are doing as much to bring affairs to a good basis as the haste of the Puros.

It is said that Parrodi will be ordered against Gen. Vidaurri. There are a great many conflicting opinions with regard to what will come out of the position which Vidaurri has assumed. His plan of making a new Republic between the Central Government of Mexico and the territory of the United States creates little alarm. The example of Texas comes up at once, and it is not difficult to conjecture where this new Republic would finally bring up.

Col. Inge, late District-Attorney for the Northern District of California, and [illegible] A. Godfrey, newly-appointed Consul of the United States for the port of Guymas, in the Gulf of California, left here this morning for Acapulco.

The weather in the capital is fine; but few rains have visited us lately. As I have said before, my subjects were few; you now have everything of importance.

The Mexican *Extraordinary* has the following paragraph:

"Gen. Wheat, late of the Mexican army, left this city on the 4th, as bearer of dispatches to the Government of the United States from the Minister in this city. Col. Ramsey also left on the same day for New-York. It is understood that the latter gentleman has just completed with the Mexican Government a contract for a railroad from Vera Cruz to Acapulco."

The Statement of Walker's Men.

Philadelphia, Monday, Aug. 18, 1856.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper, of the 16th inst., I notice an article from Costa Rica, signed by several gentlemen who were made prisoners of war, both at the battle of Santa Rosa and Rivas.

I take this liberty of addressing you merely for the purpose of stating that the *facts* are not one jot or tittle embellished in that statement, and, for one, I *know them to be true*.

I had the pleasure of residing in Nicaragua from September last till May 13, 1856, and have had every facility of *knowing* the true state of affairs *in that unhappy country, made desolate by* the tyrannical acts of Gen. Wm. Walker, whom I consider either an *insane* man or an idiot.

His acts in that country have been those of a bandit or highway robber; the only difference between the two is, a highway robber or bandit will not kill innocent women and children.

At Santa Rosa I was informed that the cowardly Col. Schlessinger ordered the murder of eight women and children who lived in a hacienda within a quarter of a mile from Santa Rosa, and after the order was executed he plundered the house of all its valuables and *left*. Hence, at the time of Walker's defeat at Rivas, the Costa Ricans shot five men of Walker's army, whom they caught near that city after the battle, as a matter of reprisal for the deaths of those whom Schlessinger had murdered at Costa Rica.

Should you desire to publish this you can do so.

Yours truly, Thos. J. Van Dyke.

Late and Interesting from Nicaragua.

WALKER AT GRANADA—EXPECTATIONS OF AN ATTACK ON LEON—CENTRAL AMERICAN ALLIANCE—ANOTHER COSTA RICAN INVASION—THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JUAN—WRECK OF THE PANAMA.

We take the following interesting items of Nicaraguan news from the correspondence of the New-Orleans *True Delta*, received by the *Daniel Webster*:

"The late arrivals from the interior have brought scarcely any news worth relating, and no papers since the departure of the *Granada*. Up to the 27th ult. I learned that Walker was at Granada, with the main body of his army, arranging his new Administration, and meditating an attack upon the Rivas party at Leon, who, with the Guatemalians, in all about 3,000, were concentrating at and fortifying that place. No reliable accounts have reached here as to the movements of the other northern States; but it is not improbable that we shall have, by the next arrival, intelligence of Walker's march upon Leon, with an effective force of say 800 to 1,000 men, including *those which have been at the advance posts of* Managua and Masaya since the Rivas revolution, unless *it is found necessary to wait for heavy guns* to bombard Leon, which, I understand, have been sent for by the last trip of the *Granada*. The Americans are represented as in good spirits, and perfectly confident of being able to sustain themselves to the end and consummation of the task before them; but this, I presume, depends greatly upon the number of recruits and the amount of 'the sinews of war' which may come opportunely from the United States. If the surrounding States preserve their hostile front, and any influential portion of the natives continue opposed to Walker, it must be evident to the most sanguine that he will have 'a hard road to travel,' without additional 'material aid,' and that the progress of the Americanization ball must consequently be slow and tedious.

From Costa Rica, I learn by an intelligent American physician, who has resided at the capital, San José, for several years, that they are determined upon another invasion of Nicaragua, as soon as they can get rid of their present unpopular President Mora—who was to have resigned on the 1st inst., though he has put down the late revolution against him. With regard to the conquest of Costa Rica, or a successful war for indemnity by the Nicaraguans, the mountainous and roadless character of the country will render the task not an easy one, if practicable at all.

But who dares determine what the end of the movement will be. Time will decide, and I have no inclination to indulge in mere speculation upon the prospects or merits of a cause wherein the characters and lives of my own countrymen are so deeply involved. It is sufficient for me that I give you all the *facts* that may come to my knowledge, without attempting to prejudice for or against the cause. *En passant*, I feel it a duty to refer to the complaints, 'loud and deep,' against the American Minister (Mr. Wheeler) at Granada. He is charged with having entirely laid aside his obligations as an American Minister, and with ministering exclusively and most partially in aid of Gen. Walker's military rule, even when that rule comes in violent contact with the rights of independent American citizens, and as has often occurred—their property being taken and their persons detained in the country against their inclination and protest. So much has been said in denunciation of Mr. Wheeler's truckling course in Granada, that I trust some of the parties injured have already reported him to 'the powers that be' at Washington, and that a successor to Mr. Wheeler will be speedily sent to Granada, who, while free to feel sympathy for the political movement in progress around him, will, at the same time, jealously guard and defend the rights of his countrymen who may happen to be led, by business or curiosity, into Nicaragua.

On the 27th and 28th ult., an English squadron of twelve steam war-vessels, which sailed direct from England about the middle of June, complimented and enlivened our harbor with their presence, much to our astonishment. The *Orion*, a 91-gun shooter, Capt. Erskine, and the *Imperieuse*, Capt. Watson, anchored outside, there not being more than 24 feet water on the bar, while the *Arrogant, Archer, Cossack, Tartar*, with five dispatch gun-boats and a water-tender, came to inside. What all this meant—whether war was already declared, or Walker to be interfered with—no one could tell for a day or two; till, comparing the tone of the latest English papers with the remarks in conversation of the officers of the squadron who came on shore, we were enabled to come to the conclusion that it was merely a manœuvre of Palmerston's, to assure the English people that he was not going to 'back down' any further with the Americans. The idea of intimidating Brother Jonathan by any such show of determination to fight on the Central American question could not have been seriously entertained, though a writer in the last number of *Blackwood* contends that it would, and I presume a great many of his countrymen are of the same opinion, 'reckoning without their host.' Happily, however, for the peace and welfare of both countries, this warlike demonstration of John Bull was far-fetched, premature and useless; and if the news that we now have be correct, that the question is settled, *Punch* will have a capital subject for a rich caricature.

The Eurydice left on the 5th, for Jamaica, and the *Arrogant* remains in her stead. One or two of the squadron have gone for fresh provisions, and I take it for granted that in a week or two the big English squadron at Greytown will be one of the 'by-gones.' The health of the town is very good; the 'rainy season' still prevails, and business is extremely dull, there being no demand from new ventures into the interior at present.

I give you, as an item of news, that the British screw steamer *Panama* was recently wrecked near Cape Tomor, on the Pacific side. The passengers and crew were all saved and taken by the schooner *Lewis Perry* to Valparaiso."

NEW-YORK CITY.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their usual weekly meeting yesterday, the *President*, G. C. Verplanck, Esq., in the chair. With the exception of Messrs. Morgan, Wood, and Hall, all the Commissioners were present.

W. P. C. [illegible] was appointed by the Board as Engineer of the Marine Hospital. There has been considerable competition for the position.

A long communication from the Board of Health, at Castleton, (already given to the public in the columns of the Times,) was read by the Secretary.

While reading this document, Mr. Commissioner Purdy interrupted the Secretary, and quoted a letter from D. Harris, the statements of which evidently clashed with the allegations contained in the manifesto of that body. At the conclusion of the reading, several Commissioners expressed their sense of confidence in Dr. Thompson. Ordered on file. The Secretary then read a communication from Dr. Thompson, in comment upon the above-mentioned statement of the Castleton Board, worded as follows:

DR. THOMPSON'S REPLY TO THE CASTLETON BOARD.

Quarantine, Staten Island,
Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1856.

To the Commissioners of Emigration:

Gentlemen—I read in the New-York Times of yesterday, a communication addressed to you by the Board of Health of the town of Castleton, which is as remarkable for its gross misrepresentations of my official course, and for the deep vein of personal malice which underlies every statement it contains, that respect for the office I hold, as well as a regard for truth, requires that I should submit a reply.

It is matter of not a little surprise to me that men who have heretofore ridiculed and opposed my efforts to preserve a strict quarantine, should now be found charging me with an unusual degree of laxity *in enforcing quarantine regulations*; but this communication presents that remarkable feature.

From what has appeared in the public prints, it is manifest that it had its origin with one of the Justices of the Peace, by whom it is signed, and with a prominent adviser of the Board.

The hostility of the former towards me can be judged from the fact that on one occasion, since the commencement of my term of office, when a complaint was made before him as a Magistrate, against one who had violated the health laws of the State, instead of aiding me to the extent of his power, he became the *defender* and counsel of the accused, and endeavored to shield him from merited punishment. The latter is the intimate friend and adviser of the editor of a newspaper published in this County, in which my efforts to enforce the quarantine regulations of the Port with strictness and fidelity have been held up to ridicule, and in which many articles from the pen of this friend and adviser have appeared, attacking my official acts, and heaping upon me the venom of personal malice.

These are the men who now represent to you that they were compelled by my lax administration of the laws to institute regulations which your counsel has pronounced illegal and opposed to the general health laws of the State.

Not content with representing that violations of law which I took every means in my power to prevent were the result of willful omission of duty on my part, they seek to make you believe that I looked with indifference on what they proposed to do as public officers. They state that when Dr. Lee called on me to attend a meeting of the Board I made use of the following remarkable language in reply to his invitation: "It is immaterial to me what your Board does outside, as they cannot subject me to inconvenience." To show the utter perversion of what I did say, I will state what took place at the interview referred to. When Dr. Lee called upon me, I was surrounded by a large number of captains of vessels awaiting instructions for their observance while under Quarantine, and I was engaged in duties which would not permit my absence. Of this I informed the Doctor, and upon that ground declined to attend the meeting of the Board. He replied in substance, that I had better be present, as the Board might pass something restrictive of my action. To this I answered, that they could not legally do anything which would subject me to inconvenience. Added to this perversion they have sought to make you believe that the absence of a single case of yellow fever outside of the Quarantine walls since the organization of this Board, has been the result of their action. Those acquainted with the facts, know that the absence of disease is attributable to an entirely different cause. Every case of sickness which they mention as having occurred before the adoption of their regulations, had its origin from one or two infected vessels which had before that time arrived in port. As soon as practicable, those vessels were removed far down the Bay, beyond the reach of communication. Since then no essentially infected vessels have arrived in port, and no sickness has occurred among the employés at Quarantine. The absence of sickness is not, therefore, the result of barricading the Quarantine inclosure, but of an absence of infected vessels.

Among the charges against me in that communication, is one that I have pursued a general course of hostility to the Board. So far as its action has obstructed me in the discharge of my duties, the charge is true, but beyond that it is wholly unfounded. Had the Board confined its action to affording me, simply, the aid which was necessary to prevent the escape of persons from Quarantine, and to effect the arrest and punishment of those who had violated the law, they would have discharged their duties as public officers, and have thrown a guard around the public health by far more effectual than the barricade they erected to obstruct me in the discharge of my duties. They, however, plead that they were ignorant of the fact that I needed any assistance in arresting and bringing offenders to punishment. Yet they admit the fact that they knew that persons were constantly engaged in violating Quarantine laws and endangering the public health.

How they can reconcile their plea of ignorance with this admission, I am at a loss to determine. The public good requires that every citizen who witnesses the commission of a crime, should take the necessary steps to have the offender punished. This is the special duty of all magistrates and civil officers. But regardless of this duty, these gentle-

[illegible]

The New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 21, 1856.

[illegible] THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents. THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6 cents. [illegible] RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA.

By the Steamer George Law.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued [illegible] Morning, in season to mail by the U. S. Mail steamship *George Law*. Mail closes at 1 [illegible].

This paper contains complete Summaries of Foreign and Domestic Intelligence, received since the sailing of the last steamer for California; Proceedings in Congress; Reports of all Public Meetings, Political Conventions, &c.; Commercial Affairs; full lists of Marriages and Deaths; Editorial Articles on Current Topics, and a great amount of Miscellaneous Matter.

Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6 cents per copy. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The News from Europe.

The mail steamship *Africa*, from Liverpool on the 9th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. Advices from Europe are three days later. It was rumored in England at the time the *Africa* sailed, that Hon. ROBERT LOWE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, had left for the United States with special powers to settle the Central American question. Upon the improbability of this rumor we have commented in a separate article. The difficulty between the Allies and Russia, of which we have already had some account, is about the most important feature in the news. It is alleged that Russia has violated the treaty of Paris by the occupation of the Isle of Serpents, at the mouth of the Danube, and the non-delivery of Kars. In consequence of this misunderstanding, the English fleet remaining in the East have again been ordered to the Black Sea. There is nothing of importance from Spain. It is rumored that there are dissensions in the O'Donnell Cabinet, but no positive information has been obtained. From Italy we learn that the Municipal Council of Ravenna, along with others, have voted addresses to the Pope, praying him to remove the Austrian occupation. Among our extracts will be found an exceedingly graphic letter from the Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, describing the brilliant programme of the Czar's approaching coronation. The letter is probably from Mr. RUSSELL, the late Crimean correspondent of the *Times*.

The commercial advices by this opportunity are rather important. The fine harvest weather throughout Great Britain created quite a panic among the holders of Grain and Flour in London and Liverpool, though we had advices of the heaviest fall of the week by the *Baltic*. At the close, the tendency was to a steadier feeling, though without improvement in price except on the finer grades. The Cotton trade at Liverpool and Manchester moves with marked regularity. A stringency, believed to be wholly temporary in its character, in the London Money market, had depressed Consols ⅛ per cent., and the feeling also extended to some of the American Railways.

A Special Ambassador from Europe.

The *European Times* announces that Mr. LOWE, Vice-President of the Board of Trade, who came passenger from Liverpool in the *Canada* last week, has been sent to this country as a special Ambassador, to arrange, or rather, in the language of that paper, to "settle" all the points in dispute between Great Britain and this country, in reference to the Central-American difficulties. From the fact of there being no allusion to Mr. LOWE's mission in the London *Times*, nor in any other paper, excepting that from which we extract the information, it is hardly possible that there can be any truth in the report. Mr. LOWE arrived in this City two or three days since, and, if he had come on so important a mission, the circumstance must have already been made known. The sketch which we published of Mr. LOWE, a few days since, has made our readers acquainted with the antecedents and present position of this gentleman, from which it will be inferred that he is not the person that would be sent here on so important a mission.

With all possible respect for our transoceanic contemporary, we cannot regard this statement as other than one of those rosy fictions in which enthusiastic Englishmen occasionally indulge. Things since Mr. CRAMPTON's departure, on both sides of "the pond," have been in a condition of even unusual and perfect repose, and we cannot imagine that the Premier of England is, now that Parliament is prorogued, in such quest of a popularity difficulty, as to send over here a special pole to stir up the still and tranquil waters.

The real truth is that Mr. LOWE, who has learned in Australia to feel a certain yearning towards our Republican institutions, has visited this country to see [illegible] the great struggle now commencing, how the great trial of humanity really works. This is a mighty test on which the eyes of Europe are now fixed, and we may expect during the conflict, many of still higher repute eager to witness in a land that affects [illegible]

[illegible] to attend a Buchanan meeting, [illegible] in which he closes thus:

[illegible] have come together handsomely [illegible] and a vigorous charge along the [illegible] on certain victory. I think our [illegible] friends will be surprised when they [illegible] the smoke and noise of the [illegible] before the battle is over to find "how weak they really are."

Mr. Buchanan vs. The Democratic Platform.

The *Journal of Commerce* of yesterday morning contains an elaborate endeavor to whitewash Mr. BUCHANAN, which, unless we are mistaken, will cause not only that gentleman, but also his supporters, to give heartfelt utterance to the prayer, "Save me from my friends." The gist of the article is simply this;—that Mr. BUCHANAN, having perceived the resolutions which were adopted at Cincinnati, in reference to the foreign relations of the United States, to be untenable in principle and absurd in practice, has utterly repudiated them and appealed from his nominees to "THE PEOPLE," whose votes he hopes for on the ground that he is far in advance of his party in statesmanship and wisdom! This is not an exaggerated view of the *Journal's* statement of the case. It says that the "letter of acceptance" of Mr. BUCHANAN "must assure every man by what policy he will be governed:

> "He has not allowed Mr. SOULE, the reputed author of the platform, to tie his hands, but ON THE CONTRARY, reserves to himself the right to exercise a sound discretion in dealing with international questions as they occur, declaring it to be OUR HIGHEST POLICY AND MOST IMPERATIVE DUTY TO CULTIVATE PEACE AND FRIENDSHIP WITH ALL NATIONS.
>
> This letter presents the highest evidence of Mr. BUCHANAN's firmness and decision of character. NEVER BEFORE HAS A NOMINEE FOR THE PRESIDENCY ADOPTED A PLATFORM OF HIS OWN, INSTEAD OF THE PLATFORM OF HIS PARTY, as that on which he should stand, and announced, that he should feel responsible, not to the party, but strictly to the *people* of the United States and the judgment of posterity."

How is the *Journal's* version of this to be reconciled with the declaration of Mr. BUCHANAN himself, that he should "*square himself*" to the principles of his party? In his very letter of acceptance, the Democratic candidate says:

> "In accepting the nomination, I need scarcely say that I accept in the same spirit, the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention. *To this platform I intend to confine myself throughout the canvass*, believing that I have no right, as the candidate of the Democratic party, by answering interrogatories, to present new and different issues before the people."

The *Journal of Commerce* gets rid of this last difficulty by *claiming* for Mr. BUCHANAN that he wrote these words for buncombe, while his real sentiments and intentions were the contrary. It gives the following entertaining history of the resolutions with respect to the foreign policy of the Government:

> "Immediately after the nomination had been made, a friend of ours who had attended the Convention, stopped at Wheatland on his way home from Cincinnati. Mr. BUCHANAN submitted to that friend the draft of his reply to the announcement which in the course of a few days was to be made to him, that he had been selected as the Presidential candidate. In that draft reply, it was stated that the resolutions with respect to the Foreign Policy of the Government, were adopted as *advisory* resolutions merely. This impression as to the character of the resolution [illegible] the fact that the vote to refer the resolution of Mr. MEAD, of Virginia, that the platform in that respect should be treated as advisory merely, was reported as a vote to adopt the resolution. The real action of the Convention on Mr. MEAD's resolution, *declining to adopt the resolutions as advisory, and treating as peremptory*, had not reached Mr. BUCHANAN until the draft letter had been thus read, when the friend in question mentioned it, and immediately a messenger was dispatched to Lancaster to ascertain the facts more fully. The messenger confirmed the information thus conveyed, which *put upon Mr. Buchanan the necessity of changing the whole tenor of his reply.* His letter to the Committee was delivered some days afterwards, *containing evidence of the greatest deliberation on this subject*, in which he states that 'it is quite impossible for any human foreknowledge to prescribe positive rules in advance, to regulate the conduct of a future Administration in all the exigencies which may arise in our various and ever-changing relations with foreign powers;' that 'the Federal Government must, of necessity, exercise a *sound discretion* in dealing with international questions *as they may occur*, but this is under the strict responsibility which the Executive must always feel to the *people* of the United States and the judgment of posterity.'"

We learn, then, on the authority of the *Journal of Commerce*, that Mr. BUCHANAN had written a reply to the announcement that he was the Presidential candidate, containing an expression of views with regard to foreign affairs, which he was obliged to withdraw, on finding that the resolutions of the Convention were "*peremptory and not advisory.*" He "*changed*," says the Journal, "*the whole tenor of his reply.*" And the *Journal* would have us believe that this change was intended as a sly sort of repudiation of the foreign policy laid down in the Cincinnati Platform. Now we oppose to this construction—designed evidently for the pacification of New-York merchants—the clear and explicit declaration of Hon. A. G. BROWN, Chairman of the Committee who gave Mr. BUCHANAN official notice of his nomination, and to whom the reply in question was addressed. He thus reports Mr. BUCHANAN's remarks upon the subject:

> Mr. BUCHANAN said, in the presence of all who had assembled, and they were from the North and the South, the East and the West, that *he stood upon the Cincinnati Platform*, and indorsed every part of it. * * *
>
> After thus speaking of Kansas and the Slavery issues, Mr. BUCHANAN passed to our foreign policy. *He approved in general terms of the Cincinnati resolutions on this subject.* But said that while enforcing our own policy, we must at all times scrupulously regard the just rights and proper policy of other nations. He was not opposed to territorial extension. All our acquisitions had been fairly and honorably made. *Our necessities might require us to make other acquisitions. He regarded the acquisition of Cuba as very desirable now, and it was likely to become a* NATIONAL NECESSITY. Whenever we could obtain the Island on fair, honorable terms, he was for taking it. But, he added, it will be a terrible necessity that would induce me to sanction any movement that would bring reproach upon us, or tarnish the honor and glory of our beloved country.
>
> After the formal interview was over, Mr. BUCHANAN said playfully, but in the presence of the whole audience, "*If I can be instrumental in settling the Slavery question upon the terms I have named, and then* ADD CUBA TO THE UNION, *I shall, if President, be willing to give up the ghost, and let Breckinridge take the Government.*" Could there be a more noble ambition? You may well be proud of your early choice of a candidate, and congratulate yourself that no adverse influences ever moved you an inch from your stern purpose of giving the great Pennsylvanian a steady, earnest and hearty support. In my judgment *he is as worthy of Southern confidence and Southern votes as Mr. Calhoun ever was*; and in saying this I do not mean to intimate that Mr. BUCHANAN has any sectional prejudices in our favor. I only mean to say that he has none against us, and that we may rely with absolute certainty on receiving full justice, according to the Constitution, at his hands.
>
> Knowing your long, laborious, and faithful adherence to the fortunes of Mr. BUCHANAN, I have [illegible] this letter, to give you assurance that you had not mistaken your man, nor failed in the performance of a sacred and filial duty to the South. In doing so I violate no confidence.
>
> Very truly, your friend,
>
> A. G. BROWN.
>
> To Hon. S. R. ADAMS.

After these distinct avowals, and the Ostend manifesto, Mr. BUCHANAN, with all his ingenuity, will have some difficulty, and the *Journal of Commerce* will have still more, in convincing the public that he repudiates the Cincinnati platform.

Freedom South.

In another column we copy from the Wheeling, Virginia papers, an account of the manner in which the exercise of political freedom is suppressed in the Old Dominion and in the Slave States generally. It seems there has been a FREMONT Club organized in that city for some time;—but its first public meeting was held on Friday evening the 15th inst. That meeting was interrupted by a mob, the speakers driven into the street, two men stabbed, one of the speakers committed to prison and in that way only saved from the summary application of Lynch law! Yet the very papers which record and justify these acts, tell us, that there are many people in Wheeling and throughout the State, who are opposed to Slavery and who desire the adoption of some means for its safe and gradual removal. It is not pretended that this FREMONT movement had any connection with even these gradual movements towards abolition. It was simply a *political* organization, designed for political purposes and aiming at nothing beyond the exercise of unquestioned political rights.

In this instance of mob violence, as in the previous expulsion from the State of delegates to the Republican Convention, may be found the reason why the Republican movement has no open supporters in the Southern States. There are plenty of men, as the Wheeling *Times* confesses, who sympathize with it, and even go beyond its objects in their desires. *But they dare not act upon their convictions.* They are mobbed, and expelled or murdered for the slightest expression of such opinions. Slavery holds its rod of iron *in terrorem* over all under its jurisdiction who do not bow, in absolute, abject devotion, to its supremacy.

Such instances as this, moreover, expose the falsehood of those who assert that sympathy with the *negro* is the mainspring of the Republican movement. That movement has nothing to do with the negro. It aims solely to release *white men*, at the South and at the North, from the abject, servile, degraded subserviency in which they are now held. In the Slave States the rights, political and personal, of white men are of no account by the side of a negro slave. The rights of free speech and free discussion,—the right of peaceably assembling for redress of grievances,—all the rights which freemen prize, are crushed out and trampled in the dust, whenever they come in competition with the price of negroes. The only way in which a beginning can ever be made towards the removal of this evil, and the restoration to the white population of the South of their political freedom, is through such a movement as the Republican Party has now commenced.

The Free and Slave States.

The theory of our Government recognizes the right of the majority to rule. This right *is* limited, in various ways, by the Constitution—the most conspicuous restriction upon it being that of the Senate, in which large States have no more power than small ones, and which has, nevertheless, an absolute veto upon the other Departments of the Government. Another restriction upon the power of the majority is contained in the clause which gives to the Slaveholding States the representation of *three-fifths* of all their slaves—inasmuch as this practically confers upon these States the right of having their *property* represented, while the Free States have no such right. This provision increases the power of the Slave States in the House of Representatives and in the Electoral College, thus giving them a prodigious advantage over the Free States, in Congress and in the election of a President. The extent of this advantage will be seen at a glance, from the following table, in which we have given the aggregate vote cast in each State at the last Presidential election, together with the number of electoral votes to which each State was then and is still entitled:

SLAVE STATES.	Pop. Vote.	Elec.	FREE STATES.	Pop. Vote.	Elec.
Alabama	41,919	9	California	74,486	4
Arkansas	19,577	4	Connecticut	66,768	6
Delaware	12,673	3	Illinois	155,497	11
Florida	7,193	3	Indiana	183,184	13
Georgia	51,365	10	Iowa	[illegible]	4
Louisiana	35,902	6	Maine	82,182	8
Kentucky	111,139	12	Massachusetts	132,936	13
Maryland	75,153	8	Michigan	[illegible]	6
Mississippi	44,424	7	New-Hampshire	52,839	5
Missouri	[illegible]	9	New-Jersey	83,111	7
North Carolina	78,861	10	New-York	522,294	35
South Carolina	[illegible]	8	Ohio	[illegible]	23
Tennessee	115,916	12	Pennsylvania	[illegible]	27
Texas	18,547	4	Rhode-Island	16,905	4
Virginia	129,545	15	Vermont	[illegible]	5
			Wisconsin	64,712	5
Total	850,400	120	Total	2,329,078	176

Out of an aggregate of 3,179,478 votes the Slave States thus cast only a little over *one-fourth:* and yet they cast very nearly *one-half* of the electoral votes in the choice of President. *They have one electoral vote to every* 7,161 *voters,—while the Free States have only one for every* 13,182 *voters.* If the ratio of representation were the same in the Slave States as it is in the Free States,—that is, if they had only one electoral vote for every 13,182 voters, they would have but *sixty-five* in all. But the representation of three millions of slaves, which stand for three thousand million dollars,—added to the power conferred upon them by the creation of small States and the disfranchisement of a large proportion of their poor whites by their peculiar laws, almost *doubles* their weight in the electoral college. From the cause first named alone they have over 20 members of the House of Representatives more than they would be entitled to under the ratio of representation which prevails in the Free States.

We are constantly told that if Col. FREMONT is elected by the Free States alone, the Slave States will not submit. Upon what ground they will justify resistance we are not informed. Mr. FILLMORE, it is true, intimates that one section of the country can never be expected to submit to a President elected exclusively by another. But this is simply ridiculous, inasmuch as it would apply to East and West with just as much force as to North and South. If Mr. BUCHANAN should be elected President it will be by a sectional vote,—not so exclusively confined to one section, perhaps, as in Col. FREMONT's case,—because the Slave section has not the power to elect a President without help from the North. But it is claimed, and probably with justice, that BUCHANAN will receive the electoral votes of all the Slave States. Suppose he does so,—and also those of California, Connecticut, Indiana and New-Jersey,—(and we think his chance of carrying either of these States is better than that of Pennsylvania;)—the popular vote represented by the two will then stand thus:

	Popular vote.	Electors.
Slave States	850,400	120
California	74,486	4
Connecticut	66,768	6
New-Jersey	83,111	7
Indiana	183,184	13
Buchanan vote	1,266,849	150
Other Free States	1,912,621	147

In case, therefore, the vote should be divided in the way supposed, and two or three of the Free States should cast their votes for Mr. BUCHANAN, he would be elected—although the States voting for him should cast over 650,000 votes *less* than those which vote against him;—and his support would be quite as sectional as that given to his opponent.

Nothing can be more absurd than the pretence that Col. FREMONT's election would be resented and resisted by the South on the ground of its being *sectional*. We can conceive cases in which the Slave States, or any other States, might reasonably and justifiably resort to revolution in resistance to oppressive legislation of the Federal Government. But the election of FREMONT will not constitute such an emergency, nor will anything be done by the party which he represents, during his administration, to authorize resort to such a remedy. The truth is, the Slave States enjoy very great advantages over the Free States in the distribution of political power;—and there would be much more ground for resistance on the part of the North, to authority seized by the use of these advantages, than there is for resistance on the part of the South to the election of a President by Northern and Western votes.

The Dog Ignoble.

That ignoble cur, the *Express*, has given up barking about Col. FREMONT's religion, and is now howling about the birth-place of the American candidate. It insists upon its constitutional right to know where Col. FREMONT was born, and gives warning that it intends to keep up a yelping on this subject for an indefinite period. We are glad to hear it, and the readers of the *Express* will infer from its abandonment of its other cries about Col. FREMONT that it gives them up, and will, hereafter, harp upon the single string of the Republican candidate's birth-place. As to the constitutional right of the *Express* to indulge in its malignant attacks upon the reputation of an honorable gentleman, we presume that no one will call it in question. But there are a good many other constitutional privileges which are equally mean and unworthy, that a fair-minded antagonist would scorn to avail himself of. The *Express* having failed in all its attempts to injure the character of Col. FREMONT has now descended to the last dodge it is capable of, and means to prove, by incessant howling and yelping, that he is a foreigner, and the infamy of personal innuendoes against the character of his mother.

River Omnibuses.

One of the best and most easily adopted plans for relieving our over-crowded streets of their burden of carriages and pedestrians would be to establish a line of omnibuses on each of the rivers, with landings all the way along the City, from the Battery upwards. A move in this direction, we are happy to learn, has already been made, and we have no doubt that when the plan of river omnibuses shall have been adopted that it will prove perfectly successful, and be as acceptable to the public as it will be profitable to the proprietors. The first of the river omnibuses was launched a few days since from Mr. BOOLE's ship-yard, in Mott Haven, and is destined to ply between Harlem Bridge and Peck-slip, stopping at convenient stations on the way for passengers. She is in the shape of a steam ferry-boat, and will accommodate about 800 passengers. This pioneer in the river omnibus business belongs to the Harlem and New-York Navigation Company, an organization, as we understand, which has grown up as an opposition to the Harlem Railroad. Half-a-dozen similar boats on each side of the City would prove of great service to our business population, and materially relieve our streets, and particularly Broadway, of their crowds of passengers.

Assessment Lists.

We are informed that a plan has been adopted by the Street Commissioner, with respect to assessments upon City property, which promises great relief to owners of houses and real estate within the limits of his jurisdiction. Heretofore, assessed persons have been comparatively helpless in their relations to the Corporation, particularly where streets have been opened and regulated, because they have been unaware, until the last moment, that there had been any levy upon them, and have been unable to provide a legal remedy for unjust and grievous burdens. Mr. TAYLOR has given directions, however, that a written notice shall henceforth be sent to every individual assessed, stating the circumstances, time and amount, and leaving an abundant interval to present objections in writing, in case any abuse may have been created by the representations of jobbers, speculators, contractors, or others interested.

This is a real improvement, by which such frauds as have been perpetrated in grading and regulating avenues and thoroughfares may be avoided; and it will be the fault of persons assessed improperly, if they do not use the means which the Street Commissioner has provided, so that peculation and corruption as far as they are individually concerned, will, in one important item at least, be avoided.

Bible Revision in England.

Although the movement of the Bible Revisionists in this country does not seem to meet with general favor in England, it is supposed that revision in a limited sense is far from being unpopular there. Mr. HEYWOOD recently gave notice, in the House of Commons, of a motion (which has been postponed for the present) praying that her Majesty would give directions for the appointment of a Royal Commission of learned men, well skilled in the original languages of the Holy Scriptures, and proficient in modern Biblical scholarship, to obtain the sense of the learned in amending the present authorized version of the Bible; to point out errors of translation; and indicate such words and phrases as have either changed their meaning or become obsolete.

The Meat Markets.

The supply of Beef Cattle for the past week has been rather smaller than for some weeks previous. This, with a pretty well maintained combination on the part of the brokers, who purchased many of the animals before their arrival in the City, had a tendency to enhance the price from ½c. to 1c. ℔ lb., at Forty-fourth-street yesterday. The rise will be but temporary, as there is every reason for believing that there is an abundance of cattle in the country. The supply of Sheep and Lambs continues quite large. For particulars, refer to the Cattle Market Report.

Amusements.

BOWERY THEATRE.—Mr. BROUGHAM possesses a wonderful power of adaptability. Whether it be editing a comic paper, drawing a cartoon, preparing a book for the press, writing a play, or managing a theatre, he is equally at home. He possesses a hearty literary habit which does not need acclimation; indeed, sudden changes rather agree with him than otherwise. Recently he has run a shaft from Broadway to the Bowery, and if he has not struck a golden mine we are greatly mistaken. At all events we find him working with perfect enthusiasm in his new sphere, and so successfully, that every one is pleased with his labor and disposed to lend him a helping hand.

The latest novelty that he has produced is an incident piece called "Life in New-York, or Tom and Jerry on a Visit;" a sketchy, slap-dash grasp at the times, in which Mr. BROUGHAM does his most to make the liege subjects of Her Britannic Majesty ridiculous—and not altogether unfairly either. The characters are not dazzlingly new, nor do the "hits" possess the vigor of unaccustomed strength. But the localisms are timely, and drop into their places with excellent precision. It is a play that any one can sit through with patience, because it has plenty of life and action in it, and a sprinkling of good language, all the sweeter because it comes from a source that hitherto has been rather muddled. New-York society is a difficult thing to deal with, and it is but fair to an injured section of the community to say that no dramatist has yet done it justice. Mr. BROUGHAM does not attempt to do so in this play. On the contrary, he confessedly deals with a spurious article. Otherwise there might be something to say about certain exaggerations which in spite of great age have failed to become respectable. All the lower phases of society are well developed, for the reason that they are physical and natural, and catch their impulses from the quick incidents of rough life, and are therefore much more easily daguerreotyped.

Every kind of praise is due to Mr. BROUGHAM for the excellent manner in which he has placed this piece upon the stage. The scenery describes itself, and is admirably executed; the costumes are appropriate and good, and the stage direction prompt and unerring. When we add to these prominent traits of good management a powerful and really splendid company, we account for the success of the Bowery Theatre without saying that it is wonderful. The house last night was crowded to suffocation.

Wallack's Theatre—The Summer Garden.

Last evening there was a crowded and brilliant house, to witness the drama of "David Copperfield" performed at this Theatre, with a *ease* and perfection of detail which we may rarely see again. As *Uriah Heep*, Mr. JOHNSTON has no rival on the English or American stage. It is a personation of more than ability-genius. Mr. BURNETT as *Micawber* was rich and unctuous in humor, and Mr. HOWE most tender and touching as the old forsaken sailor. Nor should we omit to mention Miss KNOWLES' truthful daguerreotype of *Martha*. On the whole, it was a performance reflecting infinite credit on a Theatre already distinguished by the unrivaled excellence of its productions. We perceive that this piece is announced for last appearance to-night, with Mr. FARREN as *Grandfather Whitehead*. No one should omit to witness such a rich dramatic treat.

THE STORM.

The Storm Tuesday Night.

The wind during Tuesday night blew violently from South East, accompanied with a very high tide. We do not learn of any damage sustained by the shipping in port in consequence. On pier No. 6 East River a quantity of flour, left exposed to the rain, was considerably damaged.

At Quarantine, the bark *Pride of the Sea* dragged her anchor and went afoul of the brig [illegible], carrying away her main rigging, stove her rail and chafed her considerably. The *Pride of the Sea* lost her jibboom and is badly chafed. Several other vessels dragged their anchors, but received no damage.

Four Vessels Ashore on Long Island.

The schooner *J. F. McKeen*, D. LEE, master, from Philadelphia to Boston, loaded with coal, went ashore at Speonk, on the south side of Long Island, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. She had sprung aleak on the previous night, but with three pumps going they could not free her. The Captain, his wife and child and crew, were all landed in safety. She was a new vessel, and will probably be a total loss.

A schooner and brig went on near Quogue, yesterday morning, and is loaded with corn and flour. The crews were landed in safety.

Another vessel ran on at Smith's Point, yesterday morning.

Great Freshet in the River Counties.

DAMAGE TO THE HARLEM AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROADS.

The rain of yesterday and the night before did great mischief up in Dutchess County. Every brook and river was swollen, and all the fields in the valleys were submerged. To the Harlem Railroad considerable damage was done. The [illegible] A. M. train from this City reached Albany without any obstruction. The 8:30 Express train from Albany ran on time until just this side of Towner's, where it was brought to a stop by an obstruction on the track, caused by the washing down of part of the bank at the side, together with a stone wall which had stood on top, extending in all about 75 or 100 feet, and varying from one to five feet in depth. A gang of men was obtained, and in about an hour the *débris* was so far removed as to allow the train to pass.

For several miles after this, the road at intervals was entirely submerged, and the cars for long distances ran through water coming up to their axles. At last, a little to the north of a station called Brewster's, it was found that not only was the track submerged ahead, but that it had entirely given away, so that a passage was impossible. It was likewise discovered that the morning accommodation train from New-York was in a worse predicament, as the road had also given away behind it, thus cutting it off on both sides. After some time had elapsed, sufficient teams were obtained to transfer the baggage and those of the passengers who had not already footed the distance, about two miles. The passengers going north were taken in the express train till they met the mail train, and the former then returned, in order to take on the passengers by the evening express.

At Brewster's the rain had undermined the track, and caused a break of about 40 feet in length and [illegible] in depth, carrying with it a large freight car. Across this break the passengers were got on a small temporary bridge, and then, through the exertions of the conductor, Mr. R. J. WHITE, who did everything in his power for the comfort of those under his charge, the train which was to leave White Plains (about 5 miles distant) at 20 minutes past 4, was backed to the spot, the passengers taken on board, and, after passing through many more submerged fields, safely landed at Twenty-[illegible] [illegible] the appointed time.

On the Hudson River Railroad, also, much damage was done. [illegible] a considerable portion of the track was washed away, and the [illegible] it was expected that trains would [illegible] pass the spot until repairs had been made, which would occupy at least 12 hours, or late yesterday evening.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Another Homicide.

The man JOHN MCGUIRE, who was found lying in Monroe-street in an insensible condition on Saturday night last, died yesterday morning at his residence, No. [illegible] Grand-street. He remained in an unconscious state from the time of receiving the injuries until the time of his death. He was a married man, and [illegible] years of age.

Coroner HILLS held an inquest on the body. From the evidence adduced, the Jury arrived at the opinion "that said JOHN MCGUIRE came to his death by compression of the brain and fracture of the skull, received by being knocked down by [illegible], on the 16th day of August, 1856."

[illegible], the party accused, after examination, was remanded to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The Countess [illegible] Smuggling Case.

Yesterday, Commissioner [illegible] gave a decision in this case, directing a dismissal of the charge of smuggling against Captain [illegible], of the [illegible] *Hope*, and exonerating him from all collusion with the Countess [illegible]. The ship and goods still remain forfeited, and await the decision of the Secretary of the Treasury in relation to the release of the forfeiture.

Fires.

IN GREENWICH-STREET—NARROW ESCAPE.

About 3 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire was discovered by the First Ward Police, issuing from the rear of the grocery of HENRY [illegible], No. 14 Greenwich-street. The fire was promptly extinguished by the firemen. The damage to the grocery amounted to about [illegible], insured for [illegible] in the Continental Insurance Company. Some other occupants of the premises lost about [illegible] worth of property, upon which there is no insurance.

The flames spread at first so rapidly that three men belonging to the grocery who slept in the room adjoining, were compelled to escape through a rear window. The fire reached to the stairway leading to the upper stories, and came very near cutting off the usual mode of egress to the families who lived above.

LONG ISLAND.

The Kidnapping Case in Brooklyn.

The examination of FREDERICK [illegible], charged with kidnapping [illegible], was continued yesterday, before Justice [illegible], in Brooklyn. Upon examining the child, she claimed the defendant as her father, and there appearing nothing to disprove this statement, after the examination of several witnesses, he was discharged and took the child in his care.

Legislative Tenement Committee.

This Committee visited Brooklyn yesterday, and examined the localities known as "[illegible] Patch," "Gowanus Beach," "Tinkerville," "Kelsey's Alley," &c. The complete returns of the tenement houses and tenants in the various Wards of the consolidated city give a total of [illegible] of the former, and 24,[illegible] of the latter.

NEW-JERSEY.

Examination in the Abduction Case.

The circumstances of an abduction of a young girl, sixteen years of age, from New-York to Hoboken on Monday morning of last week, and an attempted outrage upon her, were published some days since. The examination of [illegible], who resides at No. [illegible] Grand-street, New-York, one of the parties charged with the offence, took place before Justice [illegible], of Hoboken, yesterday, and resulted in his being held for trial in the October term of the Court, if indicted. The evidence substantially corroborated the statement then published.

A correspondent, writing to the Savannah Republican from Holmesville, Appling County, [illegible], states that a white man, [illegible] had been visiting a liquor shop in that neighborhood, was returning home on horseback very much intoxicated, when his horse took fright at a large rattlesnake in the road, and threw him on the reptile, which struck at him, inserting its fangs in four different parts of his body. Getting away from the snake he drew from his pocket a brandy bottle, of which [illegible] drank the contents. The next day he is said to have been as well as if nothing had happened to him. This is the second or third case of which we have been informed within a few days, where the poison from a snake bite had been neutralized by alcoholic liquors.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THE EDITOR OF THE NEWARK MERCURY SAYS: "We feel justified in asserting that LYON'S KATHAIRON is, besides being the cheapest, [illegible] agreeable and in all respects satisfactory hair preparation that we have ever met with. We know ladies who, having used almost every toilet article of the kind that can be named, avow that LYON'S KATHAIRON is infinitely superior to them all. What wonder, therefore, that this world-renowned article should meet with such prodigious sales?" Sold by all dealers, everywhere, for 25 cents per bottle.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—THE U. S. Mail Steamship HERMANN, [illegible], Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton, to land the Mails and Passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Sept. 6, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. [illegible] North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.

From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In First Cabin, Main Saloon [illegible]

In First Cabin, Lower Saloon [illegible]

In Second Cabin [illegible]

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All Letters must pass through the Post-Office. For freight or passage, apply to C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st. The Steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Oct. 4.

NUTTING'S ÆOLICON—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and [illegible], and is well adapted for church or parlor [illegible]. It has received the highest testimonials from the [illegible] amateurs and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte warerooms of the manufacturers. Price from [illegible] to [illegible]. GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—IN EVERY possible way these Machines have secured the favor of the public. The highest premiums and medals have been awarded to them at home and abroad. Thousands are using them, on every variety of work, with entire satisfaction and economy. Let all who have any interest in the matter call and examine. The machines will be courteously exhibited whether they [illegible] purchase. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

PRESERVE YOUR HAIR.—A FINE HEAD OF HAIR is undoubtedly one of the chief beauties either of man or woman, but especially of the latter. To persons desirous of obtaining or retaining this charming [illegible], we recommend a call upon Prof. WOOD. For preserving the hair, or promoting its growth, no other article has obtained such a reputation as his Hair Tonic. Its efficacy is so well established that no doubt can exist as to its [illegible], and we advise all who need its services to give it a trial.—*St. Louis Evening News.* Sold at No. [illegible] Broadway.

RUPTURE.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations at the Crystal Palace, for their new patent RADICAL CURE TRUSS. References as to its superiority, Professors VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M. MARSH & CO., No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO CONSUMPTIVES.—THE REview of the treatment of Consumption—Allopathic—Homœopathic—Water-Cure—and by Inhalation—from the pen of Doctor HUNTER, should be read by every person who values health. Price 12 cents. Sent by mail anywhere. SHERMAN & CO., Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible, the admiration of the public, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. [illegible] Broadway.

JET AND GOLD JEWELRY.—JUST RECEIVED, New patterns of EARRINGS, PINS, BRACELETS, NECKLACES, &c. JET CROSS PINS and EARRINGS. PLAIN JET ORNAMENTS, the largest assortment in the City, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & [illegible], No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Spring-street.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—THE HORACE WATERS modern improved Pianos and Melodeons are to be found at No. 333 Broadway. Pianos to rent, and rent allowed on purchase; for sale on monthly payments. Second-hand Pianos from [illegible] to [illegible]; Melodeons from [illegible] to [illegible].

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. Co., No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York, [illegible]

NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to [illegible] pounds per ton measurement until further notice. E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability. [illegible] Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

[illegible] AND MUSIC AT NEWPORT.—On Saturday evening Madame La Grange [illegible] gave a concert at Ocean House Hall. [illegible] persons, comprising the [illegible] of Newport, attended. Mrs. Emma Gillingham [illegible] gave a concert assisted by Signor [illegible], flutist, and Signor [illegible]. The Germania annual concert and soirée [illegible] come off on Tuesday evening; four hundred tickets were sold. [illegible] is the leader in getting up delightful musical and other entertainments at Newport, which contribute so much to its attractions.

On the 19th inst., Resolved Sabin, of Millbury, made an assault upon Oren Howlett, a highway surveyor and collector of taxes, while the latter was attempting to collect the taxes due from the former. Sabin refused to pay, when Howlett told him he [illegible]. Sabin thereupon beat Howlett with a [illegible]. Sabin was bound over for trial. [illegible] the right of a collector to [illegible]

[illegible] DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.—Pure [illegible] white, green and yellow, at [illegible] Jamaica and St. [illegible] Holland and English gin; whisky; cider, peach, and raspberry brandies; vanilla, pear, strawberry, [illegible] lemon and orange flower extracts; [illegible] for brandy and port wine; native [illegible]; cinnamon, caraway, lemon, orange, [illegible]. Chemicals for daguerreotype and ambrotype [illegible]

[illegible] remedies ever introduced to the public, and during the Cholera of 1849, it met with transcendental success, and in the many thousand cases where it was used it rarely failed to check a diarrhoea with a single dose. The genuine article has FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label.
No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st.,
and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal st.

Rushton's Pure Soda Water.—What is more wholesome than a glass of Soda Water and rich Cream Syrup or sweet Rock and Soda, which is one of the most cooling drinks a person can take in warm weather? Only to be had at
RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, cor. Barclay-st.,
No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal st.

Tomatoes! Tomatoes! Tomatoes!
[illegible] jars.
For preserving fruit in its natural state,
For sale cheap for cash at
WHITE'S,
No. 2 Barclay-st., under Astor House.

Oxygenated Bitters.—This pleasant and highly efficacious medicine has been fairly tested by our [illegible] to pronounce it superior to [illegible]

[illegible] are prepared to furnish [illegible] parties in the City and different parts of the [illegible] who have thoroughly tested the merits of the Self-Cleaning Furnace and the "Cosmopolitan" [illegible]

[illegible] I visited the [illegible] diseases of the EYE and EAR, and [illegible] new instruments of incalculable value. [illegible] there is now nothing known to the Faculty in either hemisphere, with which I am not familiar, which, combined with the experience and practice of twenty years in this City, enables me to treat all the affections of those delicate organs with the utmost skill and success, and to restore sight and hearing in cases hitherto deemed hopeless.
J. W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.
No. 563 Broadway.

Wakefield.—The members of Industrial Home Association No. [illegible] are hereby notified that regular meetings of the Association for receiving money will not be held at No. [illegible] Bowery after the 1st of September. Those who wish to pay after that date can do so by calling on the Purchasing Trustee, Cornelius A. Cooper, at [illegible], No. [illegible] Grand-st., between 3 and 4 o'clock, on any afternoon, except Saturday or Sunday. Members will receive their Deeds immediately on paying up.
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Purchasing Trustee.

[illegible] Catarrh Snuff.
THERE IS NOTHING IN THE WORLD TO COMPARE WITH IT.

Summer Complaints.—Make fearful havoc among children. Dyer's Healing Embrocation is the mother's best friend; it is always reliable. Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, and all complaints caused by the excessive heat; headache, weakness and pains are banished by its timely application. Clean and free from grease.
GRAHAM & RING, General Agent, No. [illegible] Broadway.
Sold at retail everywhere.

A Master of Arts from Yale.—Of several years successful experience as Instructor and Principal, desires engagement in a high school or family. Inquire of J. G. C., [illegible] Beaver-st., between hours of 10 and 2.

NEW LABEL.
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE GREAT VARIETY OF COUNTERFEIT LABELS OF A. ROWLAND & SONS' MACASSAR OIL, now in circulation, and which so nearly resemble the Original as frequently to deceive the unwary—they have employed those eminent artists Messrs. Perkins, Bacon & Co., who, at great cost, and by a peculiar process of their own, have succeeded in producing from steel "A NEW LABEL," which cannot be forged. It is composed of a section of an engine turned circle, repeated One Hundred and Thirty times, and forms an original lace-work ground, upon which is engraved in white letters, "Under the Patronage of the Courts of Europe," with an embossed profile of Her Majesty "The Queen," lately specially taken for the purpose, and which surmounts the words (also in white letters) "ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL," "For the Growth, Restoration, and for Beautifying the Human Hair," under which is the Signature of the Proprietors in Red Ink, "A. ROWLAND & SONS." Sold by them at No. 20 Hatton Garden, London, and by Chemists and Perfumers.
Wholesale Agents in New-York—
STEBBINS, MORGAN & ALLEN,
No. 46 Cliff-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. F. BROWN,
No. [illegible] Pearl-st., New-York.

THE AUBIN PORTABLE GAS WORKS are now admitted to be the best known, whether for private houses or for villages, because of their simplicity of construction and operation, their freedom from smell, and their unequaled economy; they do not require mechanical skill or constant attendance; they will work night and day if required—never clog the pipes, and cannot explode. They generate gas from any material containing it. These great advantages, in connection with the fact that with a working plan any experienced worker in metal can set up the works, make lights under our patents a safe and profitable investment. Parties in search of business will do well to investigate. If they do, they will buy. We refer to our works in operation on the steamer Isaac Newton, at the Delavan House, Albany, and in many other places. In a few weeks they will be in use for several villages now in negotiation. For further information, apply to N. AUBIN, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York, or M. G. HAWLEY & CO., Albany.

THE PERFECTION OF BALLARD'S NEW HAIR DYE defies all competition, as it is the only article that rivals Nature in the production of the most natural shades of brown, as well as the deepest black, at the same time retaining the natural lustre of the hair, and improving its vitality and healthy growth. For sale and applied at Nos. [illegible] and [illegible] Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 560½ Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. [illegible] State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

EXCURSION.—The select pleasure excursion from Messrs. R. Hoe & Co.'s shop having been postponed on account of the weather, will take place on FRIDAY next, the 22d inst. The boat will leave the foot of [illegible]-st. at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Committee.
[illegible] L. TUCKER, Chairman.
[illegible], Secretary.

OLD PORT WINE.—For invalids. Old London Dock Brandies, Pale and Dark, from three to twelve years old, by the bottle, dozen, or gallon. Also Sherries, Madeira, and Still and Sparkling Catawba Wines. [illegible] & Co., No. [illegible] Fulton-st., sole Importers of [illegible] London Cordial Gin.

A SECRET WORTH KNOWING.—$12 a day can be made in any country town, for four months, a light pleasant business. No capital needed. Inclose 12½ cents for trouble and full particulars will be sent. [illegible] H. MOHEGAN, Lancaster, Pa.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at E. BALDWIN'S, No. [illegible] Bowery, corner 3d-st.

ENCAUSTIC TILES.—For vestibules, halls, hearths, dining-rooms, conservatories, &c. [illegible] chimney-tops, drain-pipes, &c. For sale by
MILLER & COATES, No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

COLOMBIAN GUANO.—Imported by the [illegible]

[illegible]

WANTED.

TO CUTLERY DEALERS AND MERCHANTS.—Situation wanted by a young man who has a thorough knowledge of the cutlery trade, keeping of books, shipping of goods and traveling; wishes to make himself generally useful in a merchant's store or elsewhere. Salary not so much an object as to obtain a permanent situation; has first-rate City reference. Address CUTLERY, Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED CANVASSER WANTED.—On an old and well established publication. To a man having the necessary qualifications, and knowing the City well, the vacancy will be most desirable and lucrative. Address Mr. PUBLISHER, Office Daily Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For a large number of experienced Protestants and the best class of Catholic help, suitable for gentlemen's families especially. Several excellent, thorough cooks, washers and ironers; experienced nurses, chambermaids and waiters at MANNING'S "Select" Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, which is permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid, or would assist with the care of children and sew; would like a situation to travel with a family. Has good references. Call or address M. O., No. 74 West 32d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for three days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is a first-rate baker; has lived in the country the last two years; wishes a country situation. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged. Call at No. 12 James-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable, sober, industrious young man, as a porter in a store or in a light business. He can give the best of reference for honesty and sobriety. Inquire for D. REGAN, Nos. 12 and 14 Bible House office, Astor-place.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Swedish lady as housekeeper or lady's companion, is willing to make herself generally useful. A home and kind treatment is more of an object than wages. Best of references as to character and ability. Address Mrs. H. W., Times office.

TEACHER.—An able, experienced teacher of mathematics, book-keeping, elocution, natural philosophy, Latin, Greek, French and Spanish, is open to an engagement; could bring a large number of pupils from Cuba to any Institution in which he would be employed. Parents and others who are willing to pay a fair price for good instruction, would find this a rare opportunity. References in this City, Havana, &c. Address JUNIUS, *Daily Times.*

BOOK-KEEPER.—A young man, 19 years of age, wishes a situation as book-keeper, by double or single entry. Good references given as to integrity, &c. Will remain where he is at present engaged for one or two months, if a good situation can then be secured, or will leave immediately. Address BOOK-KEEPER, Box No. 782, Newark, N. J.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN—Speaking and writing the English language fluently, wishes to obtain a situation in a Commission or Shipping-House, in order to become acquainted with business. Salary no object. References, both European and American, of the highest character. Address J. R., Perth Amboy, N. J., Box No. 188.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A situation wanted as book-keeper, (double entry,) or adjutant, by a lady, who will study the interest of her employer; with the best of references. Apply personally, or by letter, at the office of PALMER & CO., No. 878 Broadway.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—An experienced Protestant governess wanted in a private family; one who can bring credentials as to character and ability, will address B. C. R., Box No. 1,886 Lower Post-Office, stating qualifications, and number of years engaged in tuition, &c.

TO HATTERS.—Wanted, an experienced salesman to take charge of a Hat Store in Broadway. None but unquestionable reference received. Address HATTER, for one week, stating amount of salary, with reference, &c.

A TEACHER.—Well qualified to teach the English Branches, wants a situation in or near the City of New-York. Unexceptionable references given. Address for ten days, TEACHER, Times Office, New-York.

FOR NEWPORT.—Now and afterwards in this City the following servants are wanted: A professed cook; a man waiter; laundress; ladies' maid and English groom. Apply No. 149 Grand-st., this day, from 10 to 1 o'clock.

DENTAL.—Wanted, a situation by an experienced first class dentist. All communications confidential. Address, with real name, C. N., No. 442 Pearl-st., stating where an interview may be had.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—In a store, where a good knowledge of business may be acquired; 15 or 16 years of age, of good habits and undoubted integrity. Address Box No. 120 Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—In a religious book-store to assist in the sales. Address L. R. S., Box No. 1,375 Post-Office, with references, age, &c. A Sunday-School teacher preferred.

TEACHER.—A young lady, graduate of a principal seminary, wishes a situation as Assistant Teacher in a School. Address C., at this Office.

BOY WANTED.—A boy, 16 or 18 years old, of good address, to do errands. Inquire at No. 705 Broadway.

COPYIST.—A lady wishes employment as copyist at her own house. Address CLARA KING, Madison-square Post-Office, for three days.

HANDS WANTED.—To make coats, vests and pants of medium goods at BARRETT'S & SHAFFER'S Boys' Clothing Warehouse, No. 64 Murray-st.

LAUNDRESSES.—Cooks and waiter girls are wanted this day, for first-class situations, now ready at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in town or country in search of employment, either as a source of income or to fill up their leisure hours may hear of such by applying (inclosing one stamp) to TRACY DELORME, New-York Post-office. The employment is fitted to either sex, station in life immaterial.

WANTED.—At No. 706 Broadway, 3 clerks, 2 salesmen, 2 book-keepers, 2 conductors, 2 porters, 2 bar-keepers, 3 firemen, 2 brakemen, 4 waiters, 2 drivers, 3 coachmen, men on steamers and railroads, and 4 boys for trades and for stores. Charges moderate.
LOUIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

WANTED.—In a private family, at No. 36 East 21st-st., a first rate cook, washer and ironer. None need apply unless fully competent.

WANTED.—A lithographic transferer, a lithographic printer, and a journeyman bookbinder. Apply to
WM. W. ROSE, No. 68 Cedar-st.

WANTED.—Cloak makers and sewing-machine operators, immediately.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, a single room. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Very desirable rooms may be had, with board, in a private family in Henry-st., five minutes' walk from South Ferry. Permanent boarders and those of quiet habits preferred. Address Box No. 3,062, Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN THE SEVENTH WARD.—Front room and bedroom on the second floor to let, with board, in the first class house corner of Henry and Clinton sts. Gas and bath. References given and required. Apply at No. 207 Henry-st.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath rooms, &c. Reference required.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Pleasant rooms, with partial board for gentlemen, in a private family. References required; No. 22 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be pleasantly accommodated with full or partial board in a private family. Apply at No. 166 Clinton-st.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—At No. 68 Fulton-st. Good board and rooms at moderate prices, for permanent, transient and day boarders.

BOARD WANTED.—By two young ladies in a private family, or where there are but few boarders; where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Location within six or eight blocks of Broadway and Bleecker-st. Terms must be moderate. Address M. L., Brooklyn Post-Office, post-paid.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a gentleman for his daughter, in a strictly private family, where there will be no other boarders. A liberal price will be paid for desirable accommodations. Location within four blocks of Pierrepont-st. Address W. EDWARDS, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife wish to procure board for the coming Winter, occupying a room and bedroom; the location to be between Broadway and 9th-av. and 14th and 22d sts. Address a note, JOHN ODELL, No. 179 West 22d st.

A YOUNG ENGLISH WIDOW LADY.—Occupying her own house, whose family consists of herself and servant only, wishes to make the acquaintance of a party seeking the comforts and freedom of a plain, quiet and genteel home. It is hoped none will notice this who has not the most honorable intentions and who is willing to pay liberally for the above privileges. This is an opportunity seldom if ever offered where the freedom and comforts of an own home can be enjoyed, and where the lady is disposed to mind her own business instead of that of others. For further particulars, address for one week, Mrs. M. A. M., *Times* office.

MRS. E. BLACK.—No. 34 West 25th st., has two suites of rooms, one on the parlor, the other on the third floor, which she desires to let to families without children. Also accommodations for a single gentleman. References given and required.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET.—Third door east of Broadway. Furnished rooms, in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

STATIONERY.

STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, &c.
WILLIAM E. DAWS,
No. [illegible] Canal st., corner of Thompson, N. Y.,
BRANCH OF E. C. ROOT, ANTHONY & Co.
Keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of STAPLE and FANCY STATIONERY, Account Books, Writing Papers, Law and Commercial Blanks, Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c. Printing of all kinds executed to order. N. B.—Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Blank Account Books and to BANK PRINTING. Checks, Bill Heads, Circulars, &c. lithographed in any style and in a superior manner.

AMBROTYPES.

There are valid reasons why the Ambrotype should be preferred by those requiring an immediate and inexpensive Picture: First, They possess the merit of being imperishable. Second, they are taken in an instant, relieving the eye from the exposure of vacuity consequent upon the other pictures. Third, they are exquisitely delicate in delineation and tone. The substance upon which they are taken is polished plate glass, and the surface thus presented to the atmosphere is not susceptible of influence from it. The glass being transparent, the single picture is transformable into two, giving different views of the face, and each perfect. One view may be colored, leaving the other an exquisite Mezzotint, presenting the novelty of two distinct Portraits in one. The Ambrotype has supplied a desideratum in the production of Portraits of

B

AMBROTYPES.

Infants. Great difficulties formerly attended this branch of the art. The rapid action of the glass picture defies their restlessness, and portrays the Infant and the Adult with uniform certainty. Large groups are also taken with the utmost celerity. To travelers and those whose time is limited, the advantage of this electric rapidity is manifest. Ten minutes is sufficient to complete a perfect picture. There are hundreds from South and West now at the Hotels in New-York, who will forget to remember, until they remember they have forgotten it, "that Portrait" promised at home. It is so easy, we lashed down with the avoirdupois responsibilities of Dry Goods and Groceries, Honiton and Head Dresses, to forget so purely luxurious and dispensable an article as a Portrait. But there are occasions that dwarf the importance of the first and magnify that of the last—when the neglect of years

R

AMBROTYPES.

is full of reproach and the carelessly acquired Daguerreotype becomes dearer than dross—more estimable than bullion. Some domestic philosopher has enunciated this great principle: That every man owes two duties to his kindred: First, to insure his Life; second, to get his Portrait. It is worthy a conspicuous place in the memorandum-book of every family man, and ought to glitter in every marriage contract henceforth. There are generalities. The facts may be classified thus: The Ambrotype possesses rare qualities peculiar to itself; that it is made more quickly, certainly, and cheaper than any other picture; that two Portraits are obtained at less than the usual price of one; that BRADY alone has devoted successful attention to its development; that all the

A

AMBROTYPES.

Galleries, Nos. 205 and 359 Broadway, the most extensive and superb collection of specimens in America is exhibited; that every one is hereby respectfully invited to call and examine them. The PHOTOGRAPH has not yet written the first chapter of its history. Although it has wielded the sunshine with a powerful and yet minute dexterity, and has applied to itself the epigrammatic renown of being either a compliment to or a criticism of whatever it touches, it has scarcely yet begun its work. In portraiture, a few like BRADY have associated the refinement of Art with the reality of the Photograph, producing results which far surpass the work of the pencil alone. It is thus rather in the mechanical and scientific applications of Photography that we look for improvement, than in the direction of Portraits. You can now attain in a single day Portraits of whatever size you de-

D

PHOTOGRAPHS.

sire. From that of life to medallion miniatures, finished as finely as the best on ivory. It is difficult to imagine how improvement can take place under such circumstances. Mr. Brady has recently been applying the results of chemical experiments, and has so much facilitated the production as to enable him to supply them at half the former cost. Those who possess old daguerreotypes of deceased friends, by submitting them to Mr. Brady may rely upon obtaining perfect and durable copies of any required size. They may be made either on canvas or paper and finished in oil or water colors. Photographs, when finished, do not differ in appearance from fine paintings or sketches. Pictures exhibited by Mr. Brady rival, in exquisite

Y

PHOTOGRAPHS.

and artistic finish, the best works of talented artists. The truth of expression and feature being guaranteed, the pencil merely modifies its severity, and renders graceful and perfect the frequent crudities of the original impression. We are confident that the Photograph needs only to be known, (for strange to say, but few are aware of its application) to become the portrait universal, adapted as it is to every grade of taste and every pecuniary condition. It cannot be shown to better advantage than at BRADY'S Gallery, where you will be welcome, whether you visit as a sight seer or purchaser. Among the recent attractions of his establishment is that of the Presidential trio, Fremont, the

'S

PHOTOGRAPHS.

alert, Buchanan the sagacious, and Fillmore the fortunate. A lively interest has been manifested since the nomination, and these portraits and fac similes have gone by thousands over the land. The facility with which the Photograph is duplicated enables Mr. Brady to supply them by the thousand. We will say this more about the Photograph: That if you have an old, fading portrait of any deceased friend, do not trust to it alone to preserve the recollection. Take it to BRADY'S, if possible, if not, send it by express, with explicit directions regarding color of eyes and hair, &c., and you will receive promptly an imperishable fac simile of your picture, perfect, and at a small cost. BRADY'S Vignette Photograph, made only at his Upper Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, is the most exquisite variation of Photography we have ever witnessed. Although it is a vast improvement on the old methods, the rapidity with which they are made enables him to supply them at a material reduction of cost. They are exhibited at his Gallery, and portrait-purchasers will do well to examine them.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN.—From the steamer *America*, in the port of Liverpool, England, Sunday evening, July 13, 1856, one package or box, containing
One blank stock note, of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, signed by H. N. Day, President. Blank date and amount.
Also ten (10) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $1,000 each, Nos. 223, 224, 225, 227, 228, 229, 230, 238, 239, 240.
Also forty (40) bonds of the Clinton Line Railroad Company, of $500 each, Nos. 41 and 60, inclusive, and 11 and 30 inclusive.
Also nineteen bonds of $1,000 each, of the City of Louisiana, Nos. one to nineteen, inclusive, (1 to 19.)
The above Bonds have semi-annual coupons attached, and all persons are forbid negotiating or purchasing the same, as payments have been stopped.
WHEELER, BRO. & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST.—Left on Tuesday, about 1 o'clock, in a Broadway stage, at the Corner of Canal-st., a PACKAGE, wrapped in a newspaper, containing pocket-handkerchiefs, a check, the payment of which is stopped, and papers of no value except to the owner, whose name is so easily ascertained from the contents that it is hoped the finder will immediately return it, and receive a liberal reward for his trouble, by applying at No. 774 Broadway.

LOST.—On the afternoon of the 19th inst. in Barclay or Greenwich st., a MANUSCRIPT DOCUMENT relating to the affairs of the John-st. M. E. Church. If the finder will leave the same at the office of E. L. FANCHER, No. 229 Broadway, he will be suitably rewarded.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
CIRCULARS SUPPLIED ON APPLICATION.
By E. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscapes, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand sts.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—A small family about leaving the City, would like to dispose of their household furniture, which is nearly new, having been used but a few months. To a person going to housekeeping a great bargain is offered. Address W. W., *Times* office.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE WANTED.—The subscriber wishes to purchase an assortment of Household Furniture, not too high-priced. Any family having to break up will find a cash purchaser by addressing a line to ROBERTS, Times Office.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED FURNITURE—Wholesale and Retail.
WARREN WARD, No. 28 Canal-st.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

A SWINDLE.—A spurious, worthless article, falsely represented to be LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER, for the destruction of insects without poison, is said to be on sale in this City. Now a bright look-out for the stuff. At the depot, No. 424 Broadway, or of any leading druggist, you can always get the genuine Powder, fresh, and warranted to give satisfaction.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
Three miles from Hudson City, at Claverack, N. Y.
Board and Tuition $118 a year.
Male and Female. Term opens Sept. 15. 19 Teachers.
Send for circulars to G. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE.—No. 262 Madison-st., New-York.—This Institution has continued in successful operation for a period of 18 years, and is still under the supervision of Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, as Principal. The course of instruction embraces a thorough and substantial education, and in the departments, where practicable, is illustrated by an ample apparatus. Pupils in the City are conveyed to and from the Institute at a small extra expense to the parent. The next Academic year will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 8. Further information may be had at the Institute, or of either of the following gentlemen, who constitute the Board of Trustees. Rev. JOHN M. KREBS, President.

J. W. C. LEVERIDGE, Sec.	I. D. BROWN, Treas.	
Joseph Hoxie,	D. R. Kesler,	Benj. W. Clapp,
Thompson Price,	T. Williams, Jr.,	Samuel Milbank,
Jas. T. Holmes,	Geo. M. Clearman,	Wm. K. Hinman,
James Horn,	John Gray,	Samuel Raynor.

ELMWOOD CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, AT WILLIAMSTOWN, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASS.—A family school for boys, limited to fourteen. The next term will begin on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 10. Board and tuition, $210 per year. Music and modern languages, extra. A gymnasium and ample play-grounds are attached to the premises. Particular attention given to manners and morals. Applications left at No. 33 Merchants' Exchange will receive personal attention from the Principal, now in the City.
R. W. SWAN.
REFERENCES—Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.; Hon. DANIEL LORD, and HENRY DAY, Esq., No. 33 Merchants' Exchange, New-York City.

BOARDING SCHOOL.—Miss HAVENS will resume her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Tuesday, Sept. 16, at No. 51 9th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.
She will be at home to receive applications for the admission of pupils, on and after Tuesday, Sept. 9.
Her School Circulars may be had at her residence; also of Norris Ketchum and R. Bement, Esqs., No. 47 William-st.; at the office of the Howard Insurance Company, No. 66 Wall st.; of Messrs. Bee Lockwood & Son, No. 411 Broadway, and of R. M. Havens, Esq., No. 22 Watts-st.

BERNARD & REDFIELD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 128 2d-av., corner of St. Mark's-Place. The ancient and modern languages and literature, the elementary and advanced mathematics, the exact sciences, a thorough commercial and collegiate course. A primary department has been organized. The twelfth academic year of this institution will commence on MONDAY, the 8th of September. Circulars may be obtained of Messrs. R. T. KIERSTED & SON, No. 530 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

ORANGE FEMALE SEMINARY.—Rev. R. J. RELYEA, Principal.—This Institution, occupying ample grounds and fine buildings, is situated in the village of Orange, N. J., 12 miles by railroad from New-York. For health and good society the location is not surpassed. The advantages here afforded are among the best in the country. [illegible] M. SAXTON'S, No. 152 Fulton-st. [illegible] & HALSTED'S, No. [illegible] Broadway.

YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE—GOSHEN, Orange Co., N. Y.—The next term of this Boarding School will commence TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible]. The school is distant from the City 2½ hours per New-York and Erie Railroad. Board and tuition in all English branches $[illegible] per year. [illegible] and modern languages extra. For circulars or other information, address the Principal, N. T. TOWLE, A. M.

HUDSON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 4, 1856. Boys thoroughly fitted for college or business. French and German by a teacher residing in the family. Health, morals and manners are objects of special care. A boat is kept for recreation in rowing, bathing and Saturday pic-nic excursions. Circulars may be had of the Principal, Rev. E. BRADSBURY, Hudson, N. Y.

GEO. S. PARKER'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS (formerly D. P. Bacon's) will reopen Sept. 8. There are three Departments—Senior, Middle, and Primary, with Gymnastic Apparatus for physical training. Circulars may be had at LOCKWOOD'S Bookstore, or at the School-rooms No. 923 Broadway, cor. of 21st st.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., near Madison-park.—Commercial and Classical Boarding and Day School, (Spanish and German languages,) will reopen on the 10th of September. Prospectus, containing full particulars, testimonials, references, &c., to be had.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 926 Broadway—Will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Mr. GRANT will be at the rooms of the Institute on and after TUESDAY, 26th inst., to answer inquiries and receive applications.
JOHN GRANT, } Principals.
M. W. LYON, }

SELECT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—PORT RICHMOND, STATEN ISLAND.—The Misses ANTHELL continue to receive boarders. Their number is limited to twelve. The location is very healthy, and the terms moderate. Only one vacation in the year. For references and circulars apply at the Seminary.

TO PRINCIPALS.—A Graduate of College and Teacher of several years' experience, who is engaged three hours per day in teaching in a Seminary of the first respectability wishes to find additional employment for two or three hours in a school or private family. Best of references given. Address INSTRUCTOR, Metropolitan Post-Office.

MRS. DUREN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 112 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, will be re-opened on Monday, September 1. Mrs. DUREN will be at home to receive applications during the last week in August.

THE MISSES ROHR.—Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their Boarding and Day School will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15. Circulars can be obtained at their residence, No. 159 West 34th-st., or at the bookstores of Messrs. Appleton, No. 346, Lockwood, No. 411, and Carter, No. 530, Broadway.

THE MISSES WILLIAMS—Are prepared to receive six little girls under the age of 13 as boarders at their Boarding and Day School, in Oxford-st., between Fulton and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn, second brick house from Washington Park. Fall term will commence Sept. 1. Circulars to be had at the school.

MADAME CHEGARAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Madison-av., southwest corner of 28th st.—Madame CHEGARAY respectfully informs the parents of her Pupils, and the public generally, that her school will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

EDUCATION IN PARIS.—Prof. DUPAIGNE receives in his family a few young gentlemen. Can refer to Messrs. DE COPPET & CO., No. 19 William st., New-York. Address No. 31 Rue de Penthièvre, Paris, or during Summer, No. 30 Rue des Quais, Caen, near Havre.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 32 West 23d-st., near 5th-av., will be reopened on Wednesday, 10th September.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will be opened, Sept. 10, by the subscriber, at No. 55 Madison-av., corner of 27th-st. For information, apply as above.
GEORGE N. CLEAVELAND.

MR. AND MADAME CRUGE'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Nos. 207 and 209 Henry-st., Brooklyn, will reopen as usual on the 4th of September.

THE FALL TERM—OF MRS. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young Ladies, will commence Sept. 17. No. 4 West 37th-st., 2 doors from 5th-av.

MRS. GIBSON—No. 38 Union square, will reopen her Day and Boarding School for Young Ladies, on Monday, 15th September.

THE MISSES SEDGEWICK'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—Will reopen Sept. 10, at No. 41 9th st.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—Of Columbia College will open, after the Summer vacation, on MONDAY, Sept. 1, at 9 o'clock A. M.

MR. TYNG'S SCHOOL.—Will resume its duties at No. 81 East 16th-st., on the second TUESDAY of September.

MRS. MACAULAY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL—No. 45 East 31st-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 15.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HARDWARE.—CHICAGO BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The entire stock and trade of a well established jobbing and importing house in good standing, together with a favorable lease of a new and desirable store in one of the best locations, is offered by the proprietors on convenient terms for cash and approved paper. For information, inquire of EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 51 John-st.

FOR SALE.—Drug store now doing successful business. Price $1,100. Stand and trade are unsurpassed. Also, $1,000 wanted—mortgage on splendid billiard saloon, Brooklyn. Also, partner wanted with $3,000 in established clothing-house, Broadway. Also, for sale, superior butcher's establishment on Troy-st., $600. Also, fruit, three stalls, Centre Market, $1,000. Apply No. 290 Broadway, room No. 6.

PARTNER WANTED.—The advertiser, who owns a valuable Chemical Manufactory, free from debt, and has connected with him a first-class chemist, is desirous of meeting with a special or active partner having $6,000 to $15,000 capital for the purpose of extending the business, which is very lucrative. Communications confidential. Address box No. 2,880, Post-Office.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED.—With $5,000, to take an interest in a well-established Hardware house in a flourishing Western city. The best of references given and required. One conversant with the business preferred. Address X., at this office, until Aug. 23.

MERCHANT TAILOR'S STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—At a great bargain. This is a rare chance, being well located and having a good run of trade; peremptory sale. Apply immediately, at No. 180 Grand-st.

AN ESTABLISHED BUTTER AND CHEESE BUSINESS FOR SALE.—In a good situation on north side of the City. Terms low. Address V. S. T., *Times* Office.

BAKERY FOR SALE.—The good-will and fixtures of a first-class Bakery, now doing a large store trade. None but a cash customer need apply. Inquire on the premises, No. 400 Grand-st., New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS.—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. [illegible] [illegible] Market, from animals selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

COL. FREMONT.
THE NEW-YORK INDEPENDENT
AND
THE WASHINGTON NATIONAL ERA.
GOOD ADVICE FROM THE RIGHT QUARTER.
Says the New-York Independent:
"Bigelow's Life of Fremont comprises the fullest and most complete account yet published of the life of this extraordinary man, and by its plain and irrefragable facts forestalls and silences the whole immense brood of malignant slanders with which the Pro-Slavery Party are endeavoring to fill the public mind."
Says the *National Era*, (Washington, D. C.)
"We refer to Mr. Bigelow's work not to disparage the labors of others on the same subject, but because it is prepared with excellent judgment by an intimate friend of Fremont, and is the only biography which contains an adequate account not only of the public services, but of the private history of our candidate. It is, therefore, a volume which no Republican should fail to possess. It will not only prove an efficient weapon in the present campaign, but a spirited narrative, worthy of permanent preservation, of one of the brilliant chapters in our country's history. Let our friends, therefore, arm themselves with Bigelow's Life of Fremont."
One large 12mo volume of nearly 500 pages. Price $1. Containing 380 pages of matter not to be found in any other biography of Fremont and illustrated with splendid engravings and an accurate Portrait on Steel.
For sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.
DERBY & JACKSON, Publishers, New-York.
Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A new edition of that practical medical work,
HUMAN FRAILTY, OR PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCHES.
It is beautifully illustrated, and describes the causes and effect of all diseases of a delicate nature; it contains copious instructions for the perfect restoration of those who are prevented by impediments from entering into the marriage state, with observations on the direful results of early abuse; also a professional dissertation, illustrating the results of chemical tests, and examination of the Spermatozoa, by the Patentee's newly-constructed Urinometer, with powerful lenses, also instructions for the proper treatment and cure of every stage and form of those disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution. Price 25 cents. Sent post-paid to any address.
This invaluable work may be obtained, as well as the Triesemar, from Dr. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. To be consulted, as usual, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8 in the evening.

A NEW WORK BY J. T. HEADLEY.
CHARLES SCRIBNER WILL PUBLISH SATURDAY, 23D INST.,
AN ILLUSTRATED LIFE OF GEORGE WASHINGTON.
By J. T. HEADLEY. 1 vol., 8vo., with 41 full-page engravings, from original designs. Price $8.
FROM PREFACE.—"My design is to popularize the life of WASHINGTON, by confining myself to events and incidents intimately connected with him and his movements, and thus make the work less voluminous than it would be if it embraced a more detailed history of concurrent events. Recent collections of documents throwing new light on the War of the Revolution, make such a work desirable. All of RUFUS PUTNAM'S papers, and correspondence, and diary have also been put into my hands, which shed an entirely new light on some of the most interesting events of the Revolution, and movements of WASHINGTON. The reader will therefore find a vast number of facts in this work which have never before appeared in any life of WASHINGTON, but which add greatly to the interest which surrounds his character."

BUY THE
AUTHORIZED LIFE OF
BUCHANAN.
120 pages. 25 cents.
Published by
LIVERMORE & RUDD,
No. 310 Broadway.
Copies sent by mail.

THE WHOLE STORY IN A NUTSHELL.
JUST PUBLISHED,
THE REPUBLICANS' COMPLETE OUTFIT
OF FACTS AND ARGUMENTS.
A few well directed volleys of these missiles will rout the whole army of Border Ruffians, Buchaniers, Bully Brookes, Booby Brookes, Ultra Abolitionists, and Fire Eaters.
$8 per hundred.
EDWARD H. FLETCHER,
No. 117 Nassau-st., New-York.

EVERYBODY WILL READ THE
AUTHORIZED CAMPAIGN EDITION
LIFE OF FREMONT;
120 pages, 25 cents,
as published by
LIVERMORE & RUDD.
The fifth 10,000 now ready.

READ
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
NOW READY.
For the best editorials upon social grievances, the best Police reports and the fullest extracts of Foreign Criminal news published in any paper. There are some startling facts revealed and exposed this week, that everybody should know. ROSS & TOUSEY, Agents, No. 103 Nassau-st., New-York.

BEAUTIFUL NEW SONGS.—"I cannot Love but One," Weld; "Still the Same," T. J. Cook, 50 cts.; "Fairies' Invitation," Gero; "How happy I have been with Thee," Locke; "To day and To-morrow," sung by Minstrels; "Thinking of Old Times;" "While Musing all Alone;" "Brother's Farewell;" "Sparkling Sunday Night," and "Lazy Man;" "Life 's but a Bubble," and "If I were a Bird;" "Child's Lament," and "Old Oak Tree;" "Absent but not Forgotten;" all 25 cts. each, and free of postage. COOK & BRO., 403 Broadway, N. Y.

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES. Illustrated with Bank-Note Plates. Second edition. Price $1 25, sent free of postage. This work is now acknowledged by Bankers, Brokers and Cashiers to be the best work of the kind ever published, and it is the only one which is illustrated with genuine Bank-Note engraving. Prospectus, containing their recommendations, and an outline of the work, sent to applicants.
GEORGE PEYTON,
No. 418 Broadway, New-York.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS FOR
BANNERS, FLAGS
AND TRANSPARENCIES.
BANNERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ON HAND, TRIMMED AND READY FOR LETTERING.
HOJER & GRAHAM,
Sign and Banner Painters,
Nos. 95 and 97 Duane-st., near Broadway.

NO MORE SLAVE TERRITORY.—FREE STATES, FREE LABOR, AND FREE MEN.—The FREMONT and DAYTON REPUBLICAN CLUB of the VIIth Ward, Brooklyn, will dedicate to Freedom and Fremont their new Hall on Myrtle-av. near Graham-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 21. Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Col. E. L. SNOW, and WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Esq., will address the meeting. Music by the Mustang Minstrels. All opposed to Slavery Extension are invited to be present. A special invitation is extended to Republican Clubs in Brooklyn and vicinity. Exercises will commence at 8 o'clock.
JACOB W. JORALEMON, President.
R. VAN VOORHIS, Secretary.

FIFTEENTH WARD ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, at 8 o'clock, at Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway. Residents of the Ward are requested to attend and enroll their names as members. Good speaking may be expected.
CHARLES A. DANA, President.
T. CLEVELAND, }
G. NATHAN, } Secretaries.
R. L. WELD, }
E. CHAPMAN, }

THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A meeting of this Club will be held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, Aug. 22, at 8 o'clock. The following gentlemen will address the meeting: LUMAN SHERWOOD, Esq., WM. E. STRONG, Esq., Judge CHARLES E. BIRDSALL, JAMES FAIRMAN, Esq.
All friends of Free Speech, Free Soil, Free Press, and Free Kansas, FREMONT and DAYTON, are respectfully invited to attend.
E. COLLINS, President.

GERMAN MASS MEETING.—The undersigned call upon their German fellow-citizens of New-York and environs to attend at a Mass Meeting which will be held at the Tabernacle, No. 340 Broadway, on THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., to ratify the nomination of JOHN C. FREMONT and WM. L. DAYTON. Excellent orators will address the meeting.
A. FRANK, Pres. Com.
F. RAPP, Secretary.

HON. Z. CHANDLER.—Of Michigan, will address the Republicans of the Sixth and Tenth Wards of Brooklyn, on THURSDAY, Aug. 21, at 8 P. M., at Constitution Hall, corner of Court and Butler-sts. Ladies and Gentlemen who were disappointed in consequence of the severe storm on Tuesday Evening, will then have an opportunity to hear this distinguished champion of Free State principles.
GEO. CURTIS, President.
E. M. O'BRIEN, Committee.

PRESERVE BOTH LIBERTY AND THE UNION.—Brooklyn Xth Ward Republican Club, regular meeting THIS EVENING, at No. 268 Atlantic-st. FRANCIS H. UPTON and ISAAC DAYTON, Esqs., will speak. Singing by the Glee Club. All friends of Freedom and Fremont are invited.
M. G. HARRINGTON, President.
H. DICKINSON, Secretary.

FREMONT & DAYTON—BROOKLYN FIRST AND THIRD WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—Meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Republican Rallying Hall, Museum Building, corner Fulton and Orange sts. Addresses by E. W. STOUGHTON and W. V. STUDDIFORD, Esqs., of New-York.
S. M. PARSONS, President.
GEORGE H. BATES, Secretary.

NINTH WARD ROCKY MOUNTAIN CLUB.—Public meeting, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Bleecker Buildings, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., at 8 o'clock. THEODORE TILTON, Esq., and other eminent speakers are expected. Singing by the Rocky Mountain Glee Club. The voters of the Ward are invited to attend.

NOTICE TO THE REPUBLICANS OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD.—Amos H. Colt, Sandy Higgins, Andrew Craig, Wm. A. Walker, James Mayers, and John Cooper, are the only persons authorized to collect funds for the XIIIth Ward Republican Club.
EDWARD COLLINS, President.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c.

BUGGY, SMALL SIZED, WITH TOP, HARNESS, BRIDLE AND SADDLE—May be had by purchaser, if nearly new and of good style. Address PURCHASER, Daily Times office, stating price and where they can be seen.

AMUSEMENTS.

GURNEY'S PALACE OF ART.—No. 349 Broadway, contains the largest collection of Photographs and Daguerreotypes on exhibition in the world, and is always open for the free inspection of the public.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
SUMMER GARDEN.
First appearance of the eminent artist,
MR. FARREN,
who has been engaged for three nights, who will appear TO-NIGHT in his celebrated character of
GRANDFATHER WHITEHEAD,
and to-morrow in a comedy expressly written for him, entitled
THE MILLER OF DERWENTWATER,
sustained by Mr. Johnston and other distinguished artists.
To be followed by
DAVID COPPERFIELD,
received nightly with enthusiastic applause.
Mr. Johnston........as........[illegible]
Mr. Burnett........as........[illegible]
Mr. Howe........as........[illegible]
Personations in which they have been [illegible] equaled.
In consequence of the length and attraction of the performances, the house will open at 7 o'clock and curtain rise at 7½ precisely.
On MONDAY, the beautiful and brilliant
FAIRY STAR,
and the accomplished dramatist and actor,
MR DION BOURCICAULT
will appear once more on the scene of their Summer triumph in
A NEW COMEDY.
Boxes, 50 cents; Stalls, $1; Family Circle 25 cents. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock, and terminate as nearly at 10½ o'clock as possible.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 7 o'clock, to commence at 8.
Tickets........Fifty Cents.
THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 21, 1856.
Crowded Houses Nightly.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS,
A. LEHMANN, YOUNG HENGLER.
François........as........[illegible]
Antoine........as........[illegible]
THE SOLDIER FOR LOVE.
François........as........[illegible]
EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE,
by A. Chiarini, Mme. Axel, A. Lehmann and Young Hengler.
To conclude with the grand comic pantomime of
ASPHODEL, THE MAGIC PEN,
with the Wonderful Ravels in the principal characters.
The great Antoine........as........Bobino.
FRIDAY—Mr. Burton, by particular desire, in his great character of
PAUL PRY.
A most attractive evening's entertainment.
SATURDAY—Benefit of Mr. PAUL BRILLANT.—The Wonderful Ravels, the Ballet Company, Young Hengler.
Burton Nights—Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Ravel Nights—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

BROUGHAM'S BOWERY THEATRE.—Prices of admission: Dress Circle and Orchestra Seats, 50 cents; Boxes, 25 cents; Pit and Gallery, 12½ cents; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 21,
LIFE IN NEW-YORK,
OR, TOM AND JERRY ON A VISIT.
Captain, the Honorable Fitzgammon........Mr. Brougham.
Kate........Madame Ponisi.
The Great French Dancers, and
PO-CA-HON-TAS.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dress Circles, 25 cts.; Pit, 12½ cts.; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $5. THIS EVENING, Aug. 21, will be performed—
LORD OF THE ISLES.
Robert Bruce, the Hero King........Mr. J. W. Allen.
To be followed by the Comic Pantomime of
VOL AU-VENT.
The whole concluding with the Drama of the
CATTLE STEALERS.

AUTOMATON CLARIONET AND CORNET-PLAYER.—First exhibition on THURSDAY, Aug. 21, and continuing every day, except on Sunday, from 10 to 12 A. M., 3 to 6 P. M. EVENING, 8 to 10. During every hour the Automaton will execute different pieces, finishing with Yankee Doodle, with brilliant variations, at No. 473 Broadway, up stairs. Admittance 25 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—WILL OPEN THEIR GRAND NEW HALL, No. 585 Broadway, the finest in the United States, MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 25, when will be presented an entirely new programme, consisting of new songs, dances, &c., and the grand Burlesque of TROVATORE, in 3 acts.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 16 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES PASSING THROUGH THE CITY
Are particularly invited to call
And examine some beautiful SILK ROBES,
Prices from $[illegible] to $[illegible],
Which we have just opened,
In advance of the regular trade.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

SHEPARD, BROWN & CO.
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.,
Have in store, and are receiving, a full assortment of PRINTED SILK HANDKERCHIEFS,
Which, with their usual stock of
TICKINGS, BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
ALLENDALE WIDE GOODS,
STRIPES, DENIMS, CHECKS, LINSEYS, &c.
ALSO SEAMLESS BAGS AND UMBRELLAS,
They offer to the attention of Jobbers, Exporters, &c.

CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
The subscriber is now prepared to exhibit his Fall importation and manufacture of
MANTILLAS and CLOAKS
of various materials. Special attention is invited to his extensive variety of double-faced Beaver Wrappers.
SHAWLS.
A full line of Fall and Winter SHAWLS of every description. 15 cases of mixed wool Long Shawls, just received, which are quite new and very desirable.
E. S. MILLS, Nos. 80 and 82 Chambers-st., up stairs.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON
Upon ITS OWN MERITS, has introduced itself into every family. It is extensively and satisfactorily used on SEWING MACHINES. All numbers and colors received regularly and for sale by
GEORGE A. CLARK, No. [illegible] Dey-st.
CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON

TO COUNTRY JOBBERS AND MERCHANTS.
BRODIE'S STYLES
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS, TALMAS, &c., &c.,
Now ready in all the fashionable fabrics.
Nos. 51 Canal-st. and [illegible] Lispenard-st.
N. B.—The FASHION BOOK for the season is now published.

AT HIRAM ANDERSON'S
EXTENSIVE CARPET STORE
Will always be found
A superb stock of
Medallion Velvets,
Wiltons, Tapestries,
Three-Plys and Ingrains.
No. [illegible] Bowery.

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS FROM AUCTION,
SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
A large lot, at exceedingly
Low prices. S. EMBERSON, No. [illegible] 8th-av.

MANTEAUX DE VOYAGE,
OR
TRAVELING CLOAKS.
GEORGE A. HEARN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

CAMBRIC COLLARS.
A large lot; very fine,
AT LOW PRICES,
At S. EMBERSON'S.

LADIES' IMPORTED BASQUES.
THE ONLY LOT TO BE FOUND.
S. EMBERSON'S, No. [illegible] 8th-av.

VELVET RIBBONS FROM AUCTION.
Very Cheap.
S. EMBERSON, No. [illegible] 8th-av.

LUBIN—GENUINE EXTRACT.
An Excellent Assortment.
S. EMBERSON, No. [illegible] 8th-av.

RIBBONS, BONNET SILKS—Satins, Velvets, French Flowers, Ostrich Feathers, Millinery Goods, Dress trimmings, &c.—[illegible] cases of the richest, most attractive and newest styles of this goods received by late steamers, and for sale low by M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery. Wholesale Warerooms up stairs. Embarking solely in the wholesale business by the first of January, I will offer great sacrifices on part of my stock.

TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—We have now on hand a full assortment of all kinds of Corsets; also, a variety of whalebone and other skirts, to which we invite the attention of jobbers and wholesale buyers.
GAYNOR, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 45 2d-av., near [illegible] st.

FLOWERS.—To the Trade, who can appreciate fabric, designs, and the blending of truthful colors, should inspect the stock at the "Pavilion de Flore."
JAMES TUCKER,
No. [illegible] Broadway, near [illegible]

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its acknowledged superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY.—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in the country. [illegible]

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKETS.

Reported expressly for the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Times, by a careful and competent Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, 1856.

The principal Market Places are the [illegible] DROVE-YARDS, [illegible] and at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on [illegible]-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., [illegible] the Hudson River boats.

The great sale day at the Washington Yards is [illegible] WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

RECEIPTS OF ANIMALS AT THE PRINCIPAL MARKETS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 20, 1856.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	28	380	2124	87
[illegible]	......	366	77	66	6500	......
[illegible]	......	289	67	57	4731	......
[illegible]	......	116	34	34	......	......
[illegible]	......	366	......	......	......	......
Total for week	[illegible]	3075	294	[illegible]	[illegible]	87
Last week	[illegible]	3714	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Average weekly receipts of Beeves at Forty-fourth-street for the year 1855	1,981
Receipts for week ending to-day	[illegible]
Receipts for corresponding week last year	[illegible]
Average weekly receipts of Beeves at the four City Markets for the year 1855	[illegible]
Total receipts for week ending to-day	3,075
Total receipts for corresponding week last year	[illegible]

A. M. Allerton, proprietor, reports the animals at the Washington Drove-Yards, received as follows:

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie Railroad	968	......	......	108	87
Hudson River Railroad	727	......	......	......	......
[illegible] River Boats	795	......	......	......	......
[illegible] Railroad	87	36	380	[illegible]	......
Camden & Amboy R. R.	[illegible]	......	......	......	......
On foot	[illegible]	......	......	......	......

The Beeves at Allerton's were derived from the following States:

Ohio	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennsylvania	—
[illegible]	498	Texas	[illegible]
[illegible]	640	Connecticut	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
First quality	10c. @10½c.	9¾c.@ [illegible]
Medium quality	9c. [illegible]	[illegible]
Poor quality	8¼c.@ 9c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	8c. @ 8½c.	7½c.@ 8c.
General selling prices	9½c.@10¼c.	[illegible]
Average of all sales about	9¾c.@10¼c.	9¼c.@ 9½c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 7½c.@9c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. O'Brien reports Beeves at [illegible].

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Contrary to the appearance of the morning, the day for the weekly market at Forty-fourth-street was all that could be desired, although the heavy rain of the preceding day and night had a "muddy" influence upon the cattle in the yards.

The number of Beeves offered to-day was 460 less than last Wednesday, and the whole number for the City 639 less than last week, and 1,161 less than the corresponding week of last year. As only about 1,700 cattle were yarded Tuesday night, the idea was soon prevalent that there would not be enough to supply the demand, and morning purchases were freely made at from ½c. to 1c. advance over last week's prices. This served to cheer up the spirits of the brokers and owners who have, for several weeks past, been very much at the mercy of the buyers. Butchers bought rather sparingly in view of the advance, but their necessities were such that all were disposed of at good prices.

The quality of the Cattle offered to-day was, upon the whole, rather an improvement over that of the preceding week, although there were not a large number [illegible] of fancy Beef; what there were brought fully 1c. more than the same grade sold for last Wednesday.

Quite a number of the Cattle offered to-day were purchased by brokers, either at Albany or some other points previous to their arrival here, although there did not appear to be any especial combination on their part to sustain high prices; but as such combinations are not very uncommon, the butchers, as an offset, are to some extent making their purchases in the country, to arrive as they need them. We heard of several instances where purchases had been, and were about being, made upon this plan.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the Cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the tables below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are generally gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned.

No.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1	73	Ill	Vail & Cary	Owners.
2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Sherman	Owner.
3	[illegible]	Ohio	J. P. Mosser	Jno. A. Merritt.
4	[illegible]	Ill	[illegible]	C. Todd.
5	75	Ohio	B. R. Seymour	Barney Bartram.
6	60	Ky	Barney Bartram	Owner.
7	[illegible]	Ill	C. W. Conger	Owner.
8	[illegible]	Ohio	C. & J. Warner	Geo. Ayrault.
9	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	E. Hurd.
10	[illegible]	Ohio	John Flynn	Owner.
11	[illegible]	N.Y.	[illegible] Welling	Owner.
12	[illegible]	Ky	S. Ullery	C. W. Conger.
13	[illegible]	Ill	[illegible]	S. Ullery.
14	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible] & Holcomb.
15	[illegible]	Ky	Daniel Barnes	Owner.
16	[illegible]	Ill	[illegible] Nichols	Geo. Ayrault.
17	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	Owner.
18	[illegible]	Ill	[illegible]	Miller, Hanning & Co.
19	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible]	Owners.
20	[illegible]	Ky	[illegible]	Theo. Wheeler.
21	[illegible]	Ohio	Coonrod & Shaft	J. C. [illegible]
22	[illegible]	N.Y.	H. A. Baldwin	Martin & Valentine.
23	[illegible]	Ill	Conger & Ullery	E. Murray.
24	[illegible]	N.Y.	[illegible] Mallory	Owner.
25	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible] & Co.	Owners.
26	[illegible]	Ohio	J. H. Williams	Owner.
27	[illegible]	Ohio	[illegible] Goff	Beach & Smith.
28	[illegible]	Ky	[illegible] McClure	Culver, Hurd & Co.

[illegible]

[illegible] & Co. forwarded 135 head of Illinois cattle, which were fed by themselves. This was rather a light lot of cattle, the home weight being but 1,250 lbs. They were sold by Miller, Hanning & Co., at 8½c.@10c. Some of this drove were injured on the cars by being trampled upon by the others. Thirteen head were sold to [illegible] for the New-London, Conn., market.

[illegible] brought in 121 good cattle from Sangamon County, Illinois, which were disposed of by C. Todd at 10c.@11c. ℔ ℔. Average net weight [illegible] lbs. Geo. Hawes took 30 head at $58 each. The expense in bringing this lot through was about $15 ℔ head.

Barney Bartram purchased 60 head of Kentucky cattle, at Albany, which he sold on his own account at 10c.@11c. They were larger than the average, weighing about 800 lbs., good quality. Bartram also sold 75 Ohio cattle for B. R. Seymour. This was a light lot, and brought 9½c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

S. Ullery offered 62 Kentucky [illegible] which were disposed of by C. W. Conger at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔. This was a large and rather rough lot weighing on an average about 900 lbs.; 25 were sold to S. Williams for $65 each; 10 to W. Moore at $64 each, and 10 others brought $60 each.

Beach & Smith sold for J. Goff 30 head Indiana [illegible] common Cattle weighing 550 net—at about [illegible] they also sold 37 head at Bergen at 8c. to 9c.

C. & J. Warner sent in 118 Cattle from Licking County, Ohio, which were sold by Geo. Ayrault [illegible] average home weight 1,250 lbs. [illegible] fair quality.

[illegible] took 30 head at $60 each, or about [illegible]

[illegible] took [illegible] at the same price.

[illegible] Nichols had on sale 146 Texas Cattle, which had been fed one year in Illinois by himself. This [illegible] weighing at home about 1,300, and would average about $56 50 each, or 9¼c. They were sold by George Ayrault. Mr. Nichols says there are plenty of Cattle in Illinois.

Conger & Ullery had 53 Illinois Cattle on sale, which were bought in Albany. This was a good lot and was being sold by E. Murray for 10c.@10½c. Average net weight 750 lbs.

D. E. Belden sold 127 Cattle of his own feeding at $61 each, or about 10½c. These were not brought on the ground, but were sold to arrive in lots of 20 head a week, commencing the middle of September. They are held and being fed in Dutchess County, N. Y. Wm. Moore, of Washington Market, was the buyer. This practice of purchasing is becoming quite common among butchers who wish to procure fine cattle.

Vail & Cary were selling on their own account a lot of 73 Illinois cattle, which they purchased at Albany of a Mr. Smith. These were fair cattle, averaging about 750 lbs. net, and brought 10c.@10½c. C. Gwinn took 7 at $85 each; A. Oswell & Co. took 6 at $80 each; Jas. Stewart took 10 at $78 each; and J. Anderson took 5 at $81 each. This lot was fancied by butchers and were briskly disposed of.

C. W. Conger bought 40 fine Illinois Steers at Albany, which he sold readily at 10c.@11c. This was one of the best lots in market, and they were all disposed of at an early hour, at good prices; J. Irwin took 5 for $90 each. Average weight about 750 lbs. net.

Miller, Hanning & Co. report 350 cattle of common quality, sold at Bergen at 8c.@9c., an advance of about ½c. over last week's prices.

MILCH COWS WITH CALVES.

Milch Cows are sold at each of the above yards, usually with *their Calves at their sides.* The prices vary somewhat with the supply and demand, and very greatly, of course, upon the milking value. The particular fancy of the buyer has also considerable to do with the price. Not unfrequently a Cow is sold at $90@$100, or even $120. The general price throughout the year for ordinary Cows is $30 to $45 or $50. Quite a number sell above $50, and more, perhaps, below $30. We often see apologies for Cows go at $15@$20. The weekly reports from the different yards will give the weekly fluctuations:

There have been no important changes in the price of Cows, nor much activity in the market.

Allerton reports 66 Milch Cows, not materially changed as to selling rates. They are bringing from $25@$50; extras $60.

Browning reports 77 Milch Cows, selling at $45@$65.

Chamberlin reports 57 Milch Cows, selling at $30@$35 for common, $35@$40 for good; extras, $50.

O'Brien reports 34 Milch Cows, selling at $35@$60. Receipts about the same as last week; quality better, but sales rather dull.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's, and O'Brien's.

There has been a slight falling off in the number of Calves the past week, and prices have advanced somewhat.

Allerton reports 289 Veal Calves, selling for 4c. to 6½c.; a few extras brought 7c. The market is well supplied, and prices about as last week, or a slight advance.

Browning reports 66 Veal Calves, selling generally at 5c.@6½c. Stock rather light, and selling readily at quoted prices.

Chamberlin reports 93 Veal Calves, selling at 5c.@7c. Stock not large, and selling readily.

O'Brien reports 34 Veal Calves, selling at 5½c.@7c. Supply is hardly equal to the demand, and prices have advanced a trifle; stock all sold.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's, and Chamberlin's, at so much ℔ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained. The actual prices at the different yards seldom vary greatly. The difference in reputed prices is generally due to variation in the quality.

There were a large number of Sheep and Lambs received during the past week. The stock in market to-day looked rather rough after being exposed to the heavy rain of last night. The demand has been very good and prices have advanced.

Allerton reports receipts of 2,124 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$5. Quality rather better than last week and an improved market, although the receipts have been large.

Browning reports receipts of 6,500 Sheep and Lambs. Sheep selling at $3@$6; a few extras $10; Lambs selling at $1 75@$[illegible].

This is the largest number of Sheep and Lambs received at this market at any week during the year.

Chamberlin reports receipts of 4,731 Sheep and Lambs, selling at $2@$5 ℔ head.

SHEEP BROKERS' SALES AT BROWNING'S, FOR WEEK ENDING AUG. 20.

Samuel McGraw reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
23	$83 07	142	$406 53
79	301 [illegible]	[illegible]	463 62
57	236 50	160	519 38
60	181 00	40	140 00
127	421 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible] reports sales of:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	132	[illegible]
[illegible]	171 50	56	157 50
[illegible]	306 75	53	164 [illegible]

[illegible] report sales for the week of:

[illegible] Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible] Sheep	[illegible]	[illegible]
109 Sheep	327 00	3 00
107 Sheep	[illegible]	2 50
86 Sheep	344 00	4 00
190 Sheep	570 00	3 00
5 Sheep	25 00	5 00
6 Sheep	24 00	4 00
188 Sheep	705 00	3 75
20 Sheep	120 00	6 00
46 Sheep	[illegible]	4 50
71 Sheep	230 75	3 25
40 Sheep	100 00	2 50
62 Sheep	[illegible]	4 75

SWINE.

These are sold alive at so much ℔ ℔., gross or live weight. Considerable numbers are sold at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at various other yards, while large droves are sold direct from the cars or boats, and driven immediately to the various slaughter-houses.

The arrivals have been more free, and prices incline downwards.

Allerton reports 87 Swine received during the week, which sold readily at 7c.@8c., and a few extra Pigs brought 9c. retail. Stock is very light, with an advance in price.

Messrs. Van Brunt & Watrous, Pork-packers, (No. 200 Chambers-street,) report:

LIVE HOGS.		DRESSED HOGS.	
Stock hogs	6¼@6¾	Corn-fed, light	8¾@9
Corn-fed, fat	6¾@7	Distillery hogs	8 @8¼
Distillery hogs	6¼@6¾		

There is a better supply than has been for several weeks, and prices are tending downwards.

Sales of Hogs for the week ending Aug. 20, 1856, by Miles & Bartlett, commission merchants, No. 232 Washington-street:

For E. P. Black, Easton, Penn.

68 Still-fed Hogs, average gross 278 lbs.	6½c.
207 Still-fed Hogs, average gross 228 lbs	6½c.

For S. Oliver & Son, Easton, Penn.

365 Light rough Hogs, dressed weight	8¼c.

For L. F. Spear, Palmyra, N. Y.

116 Still-fed Hogs, average gross 170 lbs	6½c.

For Isaac Gooden, Montpelier, Ia.

342 Light Corn-fed and Stock Hogs	7c.

For Joseph McPherson, Buffalo, N. Y.

200 Corn-fed Hogs, average gross 156 lbs	6½c.

For [illegible] & Gross, Philadelphia.

290 Still fed Hogs, average gross 206 lbs	6½c.

For W. H. Lewis, Worthington, Ohio.

180 Corn-fed Hogs, average gross 205 lbs	7c.

Corn-fed Hogs may be set down at from 6½c.@7c., gross; Still-fed Hogs, 6¼c.@6½c.; Stock Hogs, 6½c.@7c.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 20, 1856.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the qualities of the articles.

There are no very important changes to notice in the Vegetable market this week, save that the staples are coming in more freely, with a gradual decrease in prices.

Potatoes of good quality are abundant, and we learn of little appearance of decay this season, although the severe drouth and the ravages of an insect, which stripped the vines of their foliage in some localities of the West, have injured the crop in places. We look for a very fair crop notwithstanding.

Peaches are still scarce and high, and we have no reason to change our views of last week as to the short crop, both from Jersey and Long Island.

The Blackberry crop of Long Island, which is becoming quite an item among her productions, is over, but another supply from the Catskill Mountains will soon be received by enterprising parties, who have sent agents to superintend the gathering.

The trade in Butter and Eggs is not very brisk at this season, and prices remain much the same, with the exception of a small advance in eggs.

Potatoes—Mercer, ℔ bbl	2 12	@	2 25
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Dykeman, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Potatoes—Sweet, from Va., ℔ bbl	5 00	@	5 50
Onions—Potato, ℔ bushel	1 00	@	[illegible]
Onions—[illegible], ℔ bbl	[illegible]	@	2 50
Onions—℔ 100 bunches, large	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Onions—℔ 100 strings	4 00	@	[illegible]
Leeks—℔ dozen bunches	62	@	81
Garlic—℔ 100 bunches	6 00	@	8 00
Parsley—℔ doz bunches	[illegible]	@	37
Squashes—Summer, ℔ basket	37	@	50
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	[illegible]
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ hundred	12 00	@	—
Egg Plants, ℔ doz	50	@	50
Corn—Green, ℔ 100	50	@	62
Corn—Green, Sweet ℔ 100	62	@	75
[illegible]	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Carrots—℔ doz. bunches	25	@	37
Beets—new, ℔ doz. bunches	25	@	37
Tomatoes—Long Isl'd & Jersey, ℔ bkt	37	@	50
Green Peas—℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Cucumbers—℔ 100	50	@	75
Lima Beans, ℔ basket	87	@	1 00
Watermelons, ℔ 100	10 00	@	20 00
Muskmelons, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	@	5 00
Cabbages—New, ℔ 100	4 00	@	8 00
Cabbages—Red, ℔ 100	6 00	@	8 00
Cauliflower—℔ 100	4 00	@	10 00
Blackberries—℔ bushel	—	@	—
Whortleberries—℔ bushel	1 75	@	2 75
Grapes—Wild, ℔ basket	37	@	50
Pears—℔ bbl	2 00	@	6 00
Apples—Sweet and sour bough, ℔ bbl	[illegible]	@	4 00
Apples—Common, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Peaches—From Virginia, ℔ box	[illegible]	@	3 00
Peaches—Jersey, ℔ basket	1 00	@	2 00
Plums—Green Gage, ℔ bush	4 00	@	5 00
Dried Apples—State, ℔ ℔	4	@	5
Dried Apples—Southern, ℔ ℔	3	@	4
Dried Peaches—℔ ℔	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Butter—Orange Co., ℔ ℔	[illegible]	@	25
Butter—State, ℔ ℔	18	@	[illegible]
Ohio and other Western States, ℔ ℔	13	@	17
Lard—In bbls	13	@	13
Lard—Kegs	13	@	13¼
Cheese—State, ℔ ℔	8¾	@	9
Eggs—State, ℔ doz	17½	@	18
Fowls—℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Spring Chickens—℔ pair	37	@	1 00
Bucks County, ℔ ℔	20	@	[illegible]
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ pair	62	@	1 50
Turkeys—℔ ℔	20	@	[illegible]
Geese—Each	75	@	1 37
Pigeons—Tame Squabs, ℔ doz	1 50	@	[illegible]
Pigeons—Wild, ℔ doz	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Woodcock—℔ doz	3 50	@	4 00
Snipe—Yellow leg, ℔ doz	1 25	@	[illegible]
Snipe—Oxeye, ℔ doz	37	@	50
Snipe—Sand, ℔ doz	37	@	75
Robin—℔ doz	50	@	75
Plover—℔ doz	1 00	@	1 12

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at strengthening prices. Pearls, $7 75; Pots, $6 75 ℔ 100 lbs.; Saleratus, 7c. ℔ ℔.

BARILLA—Teneriffe, $25@$26 ℔ ton.

BEESWAX—Sales of 1,500 lbs. American Yellow have been reported, at 28c.@28½c. ℔ ℔.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continue in very lively request, and with gradually diminishing supplies, prices favor factors. We quote: Men's Kip and Thick Boots, $1 75@$2 62½; Boys' Kip and Thick Boots, $1 37½@$1 75; Youths' Kip and Thick Boots, 87½c.@$1 50; Men's Kip and Thick Brogans, 90c.@$1 87½; Boys' Kip and Thick Brogans, 70c.@$1 00; Youths' Kip and Thick Brogans, 45c.@70c.; Women's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 90c.@$1 15; Misses' Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 67½c.@80c.; Children's Calf, Kip, Split and Grain Leather Boots, 45c.@60c.; Ladies' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 85c.@$1 10; Misses' Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 70c.@90c.; Children's Eastern Gaiters and Fancy Jenny Linds, 42½c.@60c.; Ladies' City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, $1 25@$1 75; Misses City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 72½c.@$1; Children's City made Gaiters and Fine Kid Boots, 47½c.@60c.

BREAD—Navy, 3¼c.@3½c.; Pilot, 5c.; Crackers, 5½c.@7½c. ℔ ℔.

BRICKS—Are in pretty good demand at full rates. North River Hard, in lots to suit buyers, $4 12½@$4 50; Callaburgh, $8@$10; Philadelphia face, $19@$20; Bath, $25@$30; Welsh, &c., $30@$35; Stourbridge, do., $40@$45; Malt Tiles, $25@$30 ℔ M.

CANDLES—Are not so active, and are somewhat infirm in price. Patent, Sperm, 50c.; plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 30c.@30c.; Adamantine, 22c.@26c.; and Mould Tallow, 13c.@15c. ℔ ℔.

CEMENT—North River, $1@$1 12½; Roman, &c., $3 50; and Marble, $3 ℔ bbl.

COAL—Is moderately inquired for and is steady. Liverpool Orrel, $8 50@$9 50; Coarse Newcastle, $9@$10; Pictou, &c., $5 50@$5 75 ℔ chaldron; Anthracite, $4 75@$6 25 ℔ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Guayaquil, in bond, 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

COFFEE—Is quiet, yet steady. Java, 14½c.@14¾c.; Laguayra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Maracaibo, 11¼c.@12½c.; Rio, at 9¾c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ ℔. Total stock on hand, yesterday, 112,307 pkgs.

COPPER—The market is still inactive, and prices favor buyers. New Sheathing, 29c.; Old do., 22c.@23c.; Yellow do., 23c.; American Ingot, 26c.; Chili Pig, 25c.; and Bolts and Braziers, 35c. ℔ ℔.

CORDAGE—American made Manilla, 11½c.@12½c.; Russian Bolt Rope, 12c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The market appears quiet, though firm. The current receipts are insignificant and the available supply is still a comparatively light one, but the prevailing inquiry is very tame, and factors can find buyers only for small lots, at about our quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & T.
Ordinary	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
Middling	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Middling Fair	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	[illegible]
Fair	12⅞	12⅞	13	13⅞

DRY GOODS—We have to notice a steady revival of activity in this branch of trade, with a very strong feeling in prices of all seasonable productions. The heavy supplies do not seriously injure the market, which is quite favorably affected by the prevalence of a vigorous inquiry for all articles that suit buyers. These now come mainly from the Southern and Southwestern States. We are yet without a full number of dealers from the West and North. These will shortly make their appearance, and by their purchases, (which, it is now anticipated, will be of unusual magnitude,) add considerably to the extent of the season's business. Local jobbers are buying as rapidly as they are necessitated to do so, by the active demand which they experience from their customers. Domestic Cottons are generally quoted very firm, with in many instances a rising tenor. Woolens bring full rates, some factors even claiming advanced figures. Foreign productions, though abundant, are stiffly held. The advices from the Old World all indicate rising markets there, which cannot but influence trade here.

DUCK—Ravens, $7 for light, and $9 for heavy, ℔ piece.

EARTHENWARE—The supply is an ample one, but, with a good demand, factors obtain satisfactory prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 50c.@53c. ℔ ℔.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, $1 60 ℔ box.

FISH—Dry Cod are quiet, yet firm, at $3 50@$4 12½ ℔ cwt. Mackerel are inactive and languid at $20@$20 50 for large No. 1; $9 50@$11 for small do.; $11@$11 50 for large No. 2; $6 75@$7 for small and medium do.; $5 50@$6 50 for large No. 3; and $4 75@$5 50 for small and medium do. ℔ bbl. Pickled Salmon, $28@$30 ℔ tc., and $22 50@$24 ℔ bbl. Shad at $10 50 for Connecticut No. 1, and $9 50 for do. No. 2, ℔ half bbl. Pickled Herring bring, in lots, $3 50@$3 75 ℔ bbl. Smoked Herring are in light supply and fair request, at 50c.@55c. for Scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ℔ box.

FLAX—Jersey is worth 9c.@12c. ℔ ℔.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Market for State and Western Flour displays renewed vigor,—continued light arrivals counterbalancing the adverse tendency of late European accounts. The sales since our last reach about 8,700 bbls., in lots, mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 25@	5 75
Ordinary State	5 75@	5 85
Straight State	5 85@	5 95
Favorite and Extra State	5 95@	6 35
Common to Good Michigan	5 50@	5 80
Common to Good Indiana & Upper Lake	5 90@	6 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 20@	6 45
Fancy Michigan	5 80@	6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 40@	6 60
Extra Michigan	6 00@	7 00
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25@	7 50
Extra Ohio	6 75@	8 00
Fancy Genesee	6 50@	6 75
Extra Genesee	6 75@	9 75
Extra Missouri	6 75@	9 00

Canadian rules quiet and heavy, the transactions since our last having amounted to only about 600 bbls. ordinary to extra, mostly at $6@$7 50 ℔ bbl. Southern is less abundant and is now steady in price. The general inquiry is moderately active. The sales since our last comprise about 2,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 75@$8, and $9 50 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is dull and heavy, $3@$4 75 for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in better supply, and slack request, at $3 60@$3 65 for Jersey, and $4 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. The latter brings $16 50@$17 in puncheons.

FRUIT—The market for nearly all descriptions exhibits no really new feature, being rather poorly supplied and quiet. Raisins, $4 37½@$4 50 for Layer, and $3 50@$3 87½ for Bunch, ℔ whole box; Sardines, 55c.@60c. ℔ box; prime Zante Currants, 20c.@22c.; Leghorn Citron, 18c.@18½c.; Shelled Almonds, 21c.@22c.; Paper Shell Almonds, 24c.@24½c.; Hard Shell Almonds, 16c.@16½c.; Soft Shell Almonds, 9c.@14c.; Prunes, 7c.@15c.; Filberts, 6½c.; Brazil Nuts, at 6c.@7½c. ℔ ℔; Cocoa Nuts, $25; Pine Apples, $6 50@$8 ℔ hundred; Peaches, $2@$3 ℔ basket; and Dried Apples, 4½c.@5½c. ℔ ℔.

FURS—This branch of trade continues without any noticeable improvement.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts less attention, and with a renewal of free offerings of all save the choicest lots, prices lean in favor of purchasers. The sales since our last embrace about 44,500 bushels, including very good to prime Western White, closing at $1 60@$1 62½; inferior to pretty fair do. Red, at $1 39@$1 55; very good Southern White, at $1 60; and fair to choice Southern Red, at $1 45@$1 57 ℔ bushel. Rye continues in light supply and demand. Prime Old is worth 85c.@86c.; New sells at 80c.@87c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in pretty fair request, and being less abundant, they now generally command 45c.@47c. for Ohio and Lake; 45c.@46½c. for Canadian; 44c.@45c. for State; 40c.@44c. for Jersey, and 38c.@42c. for Southern, ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal, being out of season. White Beans, $1 50@$2 37½ ℔ bushel; Canadian Peas, $1 00@$1 10 ℔ bushel; supply and demand limited. Corn is moderately inquired for, at former prices. The sales reported since our last comprise about 76,000 bushels, at 57c.@60c. for unsound, heated and damp; 60c.@63c. for common to prime Mixed; 63c.@65c. for fair to good Southern Yellow; and 69c.@70c. for common to good Southern White, ℔ bushel.

GUANO—Peruvian continues brisk and firm. In quantities of from 10 to 25 tons, $60 cash; from 26 to 50 tons, $59 cash; from 51 to 100 tons, $58 cash; from 101 to 150 tons, $57 cash; from 151 to 200 tons, $56 cash; from 201 to 500 tons, $55 cash; from 501 and upwards, $55, 60 days, ℔ ton.

GUNNY CLOTH—Calcutta, 17½c.@18½c. ℔ yard.

HAIR—South American mixed, 35½c.@36½c. ℔ ℔.

HAY—About 500 bales River were purchased at 60c.@65c. for shipment, and 75c.@92½c. for local use ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Remains very quiet, yet steady. Old Undressed American, $190@$200; Old dressed do. $215@$245 ℔ ton; clean Russian, $230@$240 ℔ ton; Manila, 10c., and Sisal 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

HIDES—Are in light supply and good demand, at rising prices. Prime Buenos Ayres command 31c.@37½c.; Rio Grande, 26½c.@27c.; Orinoco, 24½c.; dry Southern, 16c.@16½c.; and other descriptions at proportionate rates ℔ ℔. Our available stock in first hands is about 33,000, against about 85,000 same date last year. The trade, however, own nearly 150,000 of all kinds. The Brooklyn city authorities have resolved to prevent the landing of any more imported raw hides, within their jurisdiction, until such time as all danger of the introduction of yellow fever shall have passed away. This may seriously obstruct business, and factors will make it serve their interests to the utmost. It is apprehended that the New-York Health Officers may adopt the same course as their cotemporaries on the other side of the East River, but, we think, such an apprehension is groundless and vain. Still it will be fostered to subserve the ends of factors by keeping up and stimulating prices.

HONEY—Cuba, 70c. in bond, 75c.@80c. free, ℔ gallon. Stock and demand very limited.

HOPS—Can now be purchased at 7c.@10c. ℔ ℔.; but they are in very slack request.

HORNS—Buenos Ayres Ox, $8@$9; Rio Grande do. $12 50@$13 50 ℔ hundred; mixed Texas, 4c. each.

INDIA RUBBER—East India, 18c.@20c.; Carthagena 22c.@24c.; Para, coarse to fine, 27½c.@60c. ℔ ℔.

INDIGO—Manila, common to prime, 35c.@$1 05; Madras, 75c.@$1; Bengal, $1@$1 40; Caracas, 95c.@$1 05 ℔ ℔.

IRON—Continues in but very moderate request at rather infirm quotations. Scotch Pig, $30@$33; English Bar, $55 for common, and $60 for refined; Swedish Bar, $100@$102 50, usual terms, ℔ ton. Sheet, 3¾c.@4½c. for English, and 12c.@12½c. for first quality Russian, ℔ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern, $1 31½@$1 37½ ℔ M.

LEAD—Is pretty brisk and steady at $6@$6 25 for Foreign, and $6 50 for Galena, ℔ 100 lbs. Bar, 6½c. ℔ ℔; Sheet and Pipe, 8¼c. ℔ ℔.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is freely purchased at buoyant prices. We quote Oak, (Slaughter,) light weights, 32c.@35c.; Middle, 32c.@35c.; Heavy, (not banding,) 30c.@34c.; Dry Hide, 28c.@32c.; Ohio, 28c.@30c.; Southern light, 23c.@31c.; Hemlock, light weights, Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 25c.@26c.; middle, do., do., 25½c.@26½c.; light Orinoco, 24c.@24½c.; middle, do., &c., 24c.@25c.; heavy Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres, 23c.@24c.; heavy Orinoco, &c., 22c.@23c.; good damaged, 21c.@23c.; poor damaged, 14c.@15c.; Hemlock, upper in rough, slaughter, 28c.@30c. ℔ ℔. French finished Calf Skins and English salted Sheep Skins, are pretty brisk and firm.

LIME—Rockland remains scarce and quiet at 85c. for Common, and $1 40 for Lump, ℔ ℔.

LUMBER—Is generally in fair demand at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Is inactive, and rather languid. New Orleans, 54c.@58c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@48c.; Cuba Muscovado, 41c.@41c., and Clayed Cuba, 36c.@40c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Are still salable and steady. Cut, 3¼c.; Wrought, 7½c.@8c.; Wrought Horseshoe, 17c., ℔ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce and in request mainly at $3 62½@$3 87½ ℔ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is inactive and languid at 42c.@45c. ℔ gallon. Tar and Pitch are as last noticed. Rosin is in fair demand, and is now worth from $1 65@$1 70 for common ℔ 310 lbs., and $2 50@$5 75 for No. 1 and white ℔ 280 lbs.

OIL CAKE—City thin Oblong, $40; country thin, $36; country thick, $33 50 ℔ ton.

OILS—Crude is quiet; parties disagreeing about prices. It is now held at 80c. for Whale, and $1 50@$1 55 for Sperm, ℔ gallon. Refined is quoted at 90c.@91c. for Whale, and $1 75@$1 80 for Sperm, ℔ gallon, and is pretty freely dealt in thereat. Red Oil, 65c.@67½c., ℔ gallon. Palm, 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ ℔. Olive Oil is in good request, and is worth $1 15@$1 25 ℔ gallon, and $3 75@$3 87½, ℔ basket. Linseed is very scarce and needed at much higher rates, viz.: $1@$1 02 ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is retailing at from 92½c.@$1, ℔ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD OIL MARKET, Aug. 18.—(*For the week*) Sperm—The transactions in Sperm since our last, include sales of parcels amounting to about 2,000 bbls. for export to Europe at $1 50 ℔ gal., and 240 bbls. for home consumption at the same price. Whale—We hear of no transactions in Whale since our last. Whalebone—Sales for the week: 12,000 lbs. Kodiak at 56c.; 3,000 do. at 56½c. Also, 9,000 lbs. Lonn Ochotsk at a price not transpired. Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Aug. 18, 1856:

	bbls. sp.	bbls. wh.	lbs. bone.
Total	1,560	2,410	—
Previously	61,915	177,479	2,315,400
From Jan. 1 to date	63,474	179,889	2,315,400
Same time last year	55,076	169,657	2,646,200

PLASTER PARIS—Nova Scotia blue and white respectively, $3 75@$3 ℔ ton. Calcined, $1 20@$1 25 ℔ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in better request at rather firmer prices. The sales since our last reach about 950 bbls., in lots, at $19 50@$19 62½ for Mess; and $18 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet and declining at 9¼c.@9½c. for Hams, and 8¼c.@8½c. for Shoulders, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in very light supply and demand, at irregular prices, ranging from 10½c.@12c. ℔ ℔. Lard is salable and advancing. Stock light. The transactions since our last reach about 300 bbls. fair to Prime, closing at 13c.@13½c. ℔ ℔. Beef continues abundant and depressed, though being more sought after. The sales since our last consist of 2,200 bbls., at $6@$7 for Country Prime; $8@$9 25 for Country Mess; $8 75@$11 for repacked do., and $11@$12 50 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands but $14@$17 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are scarce and quiet, at prices ranging from $14@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is plenty, and is selling moderately at 13c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State; and 22c.@26c. for prime to very choice do., ℔ ℔. Cheese is in fair supply and request at 6c.@9c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—There were 125 tcs. bought to-day, mostly at $3 75@$4 00 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is generally less freely offered and is in pretty good demand at improving prices. Turks Island, &c., 32c.@34c.; Lisbon, 21c.@22c. ℔ bush.; Liverpool, Ground, 85c.@87½c.; Liverpool, Fine, $1 35@$1 55 ℔ sack.

SALTPETRE—Crude, 7¼c.@8½c.; Refined, 8½c.@12c. ℔ ℔. Nitrate Soda, 8¼c.@8¾c. ℔ ℔.

SEEDS—Clover is sparingly sought after, yet it is still quoted at 14c. ℔ ℔. American rough Flax is inactive and nominal at $1 62½@$1 65 ℔ bush. Clean do. is quoted at $17 50 ℔ tierce. Calcutta Linseed is in demand, and it brings $2 25@$2 30 ℔ bush. Reaped Timothy readily commands $3 50@$3 75, in small lots, ℔ bush.

SHOT—Drop, 7c.; Buck, 7½c. ℔ ℔.

SOAP—We heard that 120 boxes Castile were disposed of, at 10c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

SPICES—Are improving slowly. Cassia, in mats, 35c.@36c.; Ginger, Race, 6c.; Mace, 80c.@82½c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 87½@90c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 11¼c.@11¾c.; Pimento, Jamaica, (cash,) 11¼c.; Clover, 12½c. ℔ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, 6½c. ℔ ℔.

SUGARS—Continue dull and heavy, with sales reported since our last of only about 450 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 8c.@9c., with 150 boxes Havana at 8¼c.@9¼c. ℔ ℔. Refined Sugars attract less attention, and though most, if not all, of what stock is immediately available has already been contracted for, prices have partially declined ¼c.@½c. ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—There have been 25,000 lbs. prime sold at 11¼c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Privately, the trade is tolerably active, and prices are well supported, factors having any existing advantage. The opening auction sale of the season occurred to-day. The attendance was large and the bidding spirited, though insufficiently so to satisfy the importers, who, in consequence, withdrew a considerable portion of the teas offered for sale. The lots disposed of brought, in some instances, fully 2c. ℔ ℔. over Spring prices, the average of which was the lowest rate at to-day's auction. We annex a report of the sales effected: *By L. M. Hoffman & Co.* Imported per *N. B. Palmer,* &c. Terms 6 mos.

Hyson—64 half chest, 41c.; 47 do 38c.; 65 do 36½c.; 67 do 35c.; 179 do 33c.; 57 do 29c.

Young Hyson—40 half chests at 52c.; 40 do. 49½c.; 61 do. 47½c.; 39 do. 45½c.; 60 do. 45c.; 168 do. 43½c.; 120 do. 39½c.; 100 do. 33c.; 67 do. 27c.; 74 do. 30½c.; 35 do. 35c.; 150 do. 34c.; 48 do. 30½c.; 100 do. 28c.; 128 do. 25½c.; 48 do. 25c.; 54 do. 24c.; 63 do. 21c.; 97 do. 18c.; 71 do. 17½c.; 64 do. 16c.; 54 do. 15½c.; 41 do. 14½c.; 30 cases do. 49½c.

Gunpowder—41 half chests at 51½c.; 20 do. 49½c.; 47 do. 48c.; 45 do. 36½c.; 52 do. 28c.

Imperial—20 half chests at 53½c.; 83 do. 49½c.; 60 do. 46c.; 16 do. 48½c.; 58 do. 42c.; 13 do. 42½c.; 20 do. 40c.; 14 do. 38½c.; 11 do. 34c.; 30 do. 33½c.; 56 do. 31c.; 71 do. 30½c.; 33 do. 29c.; 24 do. 26c.; 11 do. 25c.; 40 do. 23c.; 38 cases do. 53½c.; 35 do. 57½c.

Hyson Skin—25 half chests at 27½c.; 65 do. 27c.; 90 do. 20½c.; 53 do. 19½c.; 50 do. 18½c.; 77 do. 16½c.

Twankay—40 half chests 32c.; 68 do. 31½c.; 96 do. 28c.; 90 do. 27c.; 28 do. 23½c.; 18 do. 20c.; 35 do. 16c.

Powchong—59 half chests 26½c.; 100 do. 23½c.; 50 do. 21½c.

TIN—Appears inactive at about former prices. We quote: Banca, (cash,) 32c.@32½c.; Straits, (cash,) 31½c. ℔ ℔.; Plates, ¼ X, $11 50@$11 62½; Plates, I. C. Coke, $9; Terne, Coke, $8 75@$9; Terne, Charcoal, $10 50@$10 75.

TOBACCO—The general inquiry continues, and prices favor factors. We quote: Virginia Lugs, 6½c.@7½c.; Kentucky, 7c.@14c.; Mason County, 8c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 10c.@15c.; Cuba, 18c.@24c.; Yara, 35c.@45c.; Havana, fillers and wrappers, 30c.@$1; Florida, wrappers, 15c.@60c.; Seed Leaf, 5½c.@16c.; Manufactured, No. 1, 5s and 8s, 18c.@25c.; medi. 5s and 8s, 14c.@18c.; com. 5s and 8s, 10c.@14c.; common to good, 10c., 10c.@13½c.; Twist, in kegs, medium, No. 1, 20c.; Pounds, extra fine, 35c.@40c.; Pounds, No. 1, 18c.@20c.; Pounds, medium, 14c.@16c.; Pounds, common, 11c.@13c.; Pounds, 32s, 12c.@22c.; Ladies' Twist, 17c.@21c., ℔ ℔.

WHALEBONE—Rules quiet, yet firm. South Sea, 58c.@56c.; Northwest Coast, 56c.@58c.; Ochotsk, (small,) 56c.; Ochotsk, (large,) 60c.@62c.; Arctic, 65c.@70c., ℔ ℔.

WHISKEY—Is dull and drooping. Sales transpired to-day, of about 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison, in lots, at 34c.@34½c. ℔ gallon.

WOOL—Domestic Fleece is still in very lively request at firm and strengthening prices. Domestic Pulled and all kinds of foreign are moderately inquired for at about previous quotations. The reported sales since our last reach over 250,000 lbs. domestic Fleece, 25,000 lbs. do. Pulled, and 340 bales foreign, within our old range.

ZINC—Sheet 7½c.@8c. ℔ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Were pretty active, but infirm. For Liverpool, Cotton, ¼d. ℔ ℔; Flour, 1s. 3d.@1s. 6d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 6d.@7d., in bulk and bags, ℔ bush.; Rosin, 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Beef 3s. 6d.@4s. ℔ tc.; Tobacco, 30s.@35s. ℔ hhd.; and Heavy Goods 20s.@25s. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship from St. John, N. B., to Bristol Channel, (excluding Gloucester,) Deals, at £5; a bark from Miramichi to Bristol Channel, £5 7s. 6d.; a bark hence to Lisbon, 3,500 bbls. Flour, 80c.—and 12,000 bushels Grain, 18c.; a Prussian brig to Lisbon, Wheat and Rye, 17c., in bulk; a ship to Valparaiso, Callao and Caldera, a bark to Marseilles, a brig to Oporto, and a schr. to Martinique, on private terms.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.—Will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, the 1st day of September next, at 12 o'clock, $420,000 EIGHT PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the MILWAUKEE AND HORICON RAILROAD COMPANY.

These Bonds bear date May 1, 1856, are payable May 1, 1866, and are convertible into stock at the option of the holder at any time within five years from their date, with interest at eight per cent., payable semi-annually on presentation of the coupons annexed, at the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York.

They are secured by a mortgage upon, and are a first lien upon forty-two miles of the road between its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, in the village of Horicon, in the County of Dodge, and the village of Berlin, in the County of Marquette, together with all the rolling stock, depôt grounds, and all other property of the Company, and by a sinking fund sufficient to extinguish the whole mortgage debt of the Company before the maturity of the bonds.

Should there be a failure on the part of the Company, or neglect to make the annual deposit to the sinking fund as specified, the Trustee, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York, is authorized and directed to foreclose the mortgage in same manner as if default was made in the payment of principal or interest on said bonds, thus putting it out of the power of the Company to evade this obligation.

The Road is now completed to the village of Waupun, fifteen miles from its junction with the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, a point sixty-six miles northwest from Milwaukee, and has been in operation since the 24th of February last, and is so situated, geographically, that it will always be without competition, as no other road can be constructed to compete for the business that is justly tributary to it without being much more circuitous and distant, besides being much more costly in construction. The 15 miles of road have earned in the three months ending May 26, over $12,400, which is a much larger amount, in proportion to its length, than was earned by the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad in the corresponding months in the year 1854, the first year that Road was opened to Madison—and this amount was much less than it would have been had it not been for the great fall in produce, which prevented farmers from sending their grains forward to market.

When the Road has earned an amount net equal to eight per cent. per annum on this issue of bonds they will be received by the Comptroller as securities for banking purposes; and as the State increases in wealth and banking capital, there will be a home demand for these bonds.

Copies of the Charter of the Company, and the Bond and Mortgage, and resolutions of the Board of Directors authorizing their execution, may be obtained at the office of the Auctioneers, and capitalists are invited to examine the exhibit of this Company and see on what foundation it relies for a business second to none in the flourishing State of Wisconsin, and which makes these securities as desirable as any in the market for investment.

J. B. SMITH, President.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—Aug. 21, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange for account of whom it may concern:

$660 Chicago and Mississippi R. R. 10 per cent. Income Bond.	
4,000 Bradford Coal and Iron Company 6 per cent. Bonds (hypothecated.)	
3,000 Great Western R. R. (Ill.) 1st mtge. Bonds.	
5,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. 8 per cent. Bonds.	
7,000 Lackawanna and Western R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds.	
5,000 Shelby County (Ill.) 7 per cent. Bonds.	
8 American Coal and Transportation Co. Bd's	$375 each
500 shares American Guano Co.	$100 each
15 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
20 shares New Amsterdam Insurance Co.	$35 each
30 shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible] each
100 shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible] each
25 shares Arctic Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible] each
25 shares East River Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
20 shares Equitable Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible] each
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible] each
5 shares Continental Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
2 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.	$30 each
50 shares Grocers' Fire Insurance Co.	[illegible] each
62 shares St. Nicholas Bank	$100 each
25 shares Chatham Bank	$25 each
20 shares East River Bank	$25 each

TERMS OF SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 25.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Broker,
No. 4 Broad-st.

SYLVESTER STEVENS, Auctioneer.

BY T. C. HOUGHTON—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 111 Nassau st.—Extensive sale of new and fashionable rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture, piano fortes, French-plate mirrors, oil-paintings, elegant cut-glass and China ware, fine table cutlery, &c.—By catalogue, which will be ready, and the articles can be examined on the day previous to the sale—Consisting, in part, of twelve suites of rosewood parlor furniture, in French brocatel, plush and other rich coverings: nine splendid carved rosewood etageres, escritoires, music cabinets, rosewood French secretaries and bookcases, beautifully carved rosewood centre tables, marble-top sofa, side and pier tables, elaborately carved oak and walnut sideboards, custom-made extension dining tables, dining-room chairs, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, arm chairs, rockers, hall stands and chairs; bronzed iron furniture, rosewood, oak, walnut and mahogany bedsteads of Louis XIV., Elizabethan and other fashionable styles; marble top dressing bureaus and washstands, commodes, wardrobes, hair mattresses.

Also, a large invoice of French-plate mirrors, oil-paintings, cut-glass and China ware, table cutlery, silver ware.

At 1 o'clock—Six superior rosewood piano-fortes, three second-hand mahogany do.

Every facility will be afforded to purchasers for boxing.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—Aug. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, opposite Astor House, a choice and desirable stock of substantial-made cabinet furniture; rosewood piano-fortes, French plate pier and mantel mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, silver-plated ware, &c. Among the stock of cabinet will be found ten solid rosewood parlor suites of cabinet furniture, covered in rich two and three-colored brocatel and plush; richly carved rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, escritoires, buffets, wardrobes, book-cases lined with satinwood, sideboards, work tables, hat stands, Gothic and Elizabethan style of chairs, adapted for halls and libraries. Also, one richly-carved set of oak chamber furniture, marble-tops, cost $275; oak dining-room furniture, in suites, covered in figured reps, with brass buttons; oak lounge, tête-à-têtes, easy and Voltaire chairs, rockers, ten richly decorated enameled chamber suites, complete, with marble-tops; mahogany and rosewood chamber furniture en suite to match, together with a variety of plain furniture, with which the sale will commence. Catalogues issued on morning of sale. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping.

F. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE—On SATURDAY, Sept. 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, by order of the Supreme Court under the direction of JUDAH B. VOORHEES, Esq., referee of that beautiful country seat known as the Russell place, beautifully situated on the Post Road near the Depôt at Rye, with a fine view of the Sound and adjacent country. The property consists of about 25 acres of good land, with a large quantity of fine fruit and ornamental shade trees. The improvements consist of a large house in good order, barns, stables, granary, &c. To any one wishing a beautiful country seat, this offers a rare opportunity, as the sale is positive to the highest bidder. Apply to the auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement of the Insurance Buildings.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, THURSDAY, Aug. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 50 Nassau-st.—Elegant household furniture, removed for convenience of sale, and to pay advances, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; sofas, tête-à-têtes, arm chairs, parlor chairs, easy chairs, rosewood and mahogany marble top bureaus, washstands, &c., rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair and spring mattresses, straw pailliasses, &c. &c. The whole to be sold without reserve.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY—Aug 22, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Central Sales Rooms, Willoughby, cor. of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, the balance of the stock of a retail crockery dealer; white granite toilet, tea, and dinner sets; China vases; colognes; clocks; cutlery; Brittania and plated ware; glass ware; parian pitchers, &c. &c.; also a small quantity of furniture and 1 Baker's cart.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY—Aug. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 46 East Warren-st., near Smith-st., South Brooklyn, a general assortment of parlor, chamber, and kitchen furniture, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, oil paintings, bedsteads, beds and bedding.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M. will be sold at auction all the stock of store No. 295 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire-brick, repairs, &c. &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of

ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman st., New-York.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 50 and 52 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Aug. 21, at 10 o'clock A. M., the entire furniture of Cottage house No. 209 Dean-st., Brooklyn, consisting of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, crockery, glass ware, carpets, oil-cloths, &c. &c., 1 Carhart's patent four octave melodeon. The cottage, with lot 20x100, is for sale very low.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE ARTICLE. This very [illegible] to be the best remedy ever [illegible] ing the blood and [illegible] [illegible] disorders. Its great success has [illegible] spurious imitations. Ask for Sands' Sarsaparilla, and take no other. Prepared and sold by

A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE.—[illegible] the Patent Office of England, [illegible] Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, [illegible] Sold by DR. H. A. BARROW,—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna, and Royal College of [illegible] don, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 187 Prince-street, [illegible] New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till [illegible] from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening. [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of vital power, [illegible] the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments [illegible] its influence, thus rendering [illegible] entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—[illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great [illegible] that class of disorders which, unfortunately, [illegible]

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2, and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. [illegible] Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9. To be had wholesale and retail of DR. BARROW, No. 187 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York.

Special arrangements having been made with various Expresses, the nine-dollar cases of Triesemar, and the larger sizes, will be forwarded by Dr. Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

Consultation and attendance from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 till 8.

☞ No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Is the ne plus ultra of venereal medicines and but requires to be known to meet with universal approbation, and to stamp Dr. WARD as the greatest benefactor of the day.

Dr. WARD hereby offers a reward of $5,000 to any physician who, after a proper [illegible] can cure private diseases with equally uniform celerity, ease, safety and cheapness as he can. Innumerable cases progress in defiance of all that doctors can do; but by his wonderful specific and his perfect knowledge of every stage of the disease, he either alleviates or cures in one day. Those who doubt this assertion should call, and he will cure them without charge. Remember, all ye who have been lingering for weeks and months, drinking nauseous compounds, which destroy the stomach, and swallowing poisons which undermine the constitution, that by calling on Dr. WARD you may, in a few hours, enjoy the pleasures of life, and feel "that Richard is himself again."

SURE CURE—The Great Remedy, Dr. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—Nothing else makes a thorough cure of private disease, [illegible] afflicted. Other remedies [illegible] alone cures [illegible] without leaving the poison in the blood [illegible] system and break out continually. [illegible] Sold at the old established office, Canal-st., [illegible] of Broadway.

The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD can be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure after every other physician has failed: Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; all the forms of Secondary Symptoms, Spermatorrhœa, and a certain description of Nervous Debility.

Patients communicating from a distance may be certain of receiving advice and medicine daily by express. Letters should be post-paid, and contain $5, in order to receive due attention. Prompt advice, all the requisite medicines, as well as a cure guaranteed, to those transmitting that amount. Office, Canal-st., one door east of Broadway.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible] invigorant of the human system is [illegible] other remedies; [illegible] [illegible] it will be the only remedy in use. [illegible] nervous system and reproductive organs [illegible] nervous organization [illegible] quisite to give the human system [illegible] power, both mentally and physically. [illegible] is equally remarkable [illegible] juices of the stomach [illegible] solving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; [illegible] proved and the whole framework of man [illegible] more vigorous and harmonious [illegible] $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. [illegible] Nassau-st. [illegible]

DR. MAGNIN.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—50th edition, 400 pages, 100 descriptive pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Mailed free. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; all their diseases and weaknesses; [illegible] reproduction; [illegible] The author's [illegible] Private and Consultation [illegible] Office, No. 22 [illegible] 1 to 3 P. M. [illegible] Dr. LARMONT [illegible]

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or change of diet. [illegible] An immediate application should always be made, but if the disease has [illegible] has been [illegible] by injudicious treatment, the [illegible] knows himself [illegible] by a method at once safe, speedy, and effectual. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 15 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. HUNTER cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. His Red Drop is the only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now as well known for the very extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This removes the taint, from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Try all others and see. Observe the No., as spurious Dr. Hunters are starting up on every block, and the remedy is counterfeited all over the country.

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN—Whose sands of life have nearly run out, discovered, while living in the East Indies, a certain cure for consumption, bronchitis, coughs, colds and general debility. Wishing to do as much good as possible he will send to such of his afflicted fellow-beings as request it, this recipe, with full directions for making up and successfully using it. He requires each applicant to inclose him one shilling, three cents to be returned as postage on the recipe, and the remainder to be applied to the payment of this advertisement. Address Dr. H. JAMES, Jersey City, N. J.

DR. WATSON'S NEW WORK—THE CAUSE AND CURE.—A complete practical treatise on [illegible] debility, induced by early indiscretion, excess or other causes; in which the nature and effects of this insidious malady, together with the treatment, are fully explained; illustrated by numerous anatomical plates and drawings, addressed especially to those about to marry. Price $1. To be had of the author, who may be consulted confidentially at his residence, No. 15 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

DR. RALPH—Author of the "Practical Private Treatise," &c. &c. Office, No. [illegible] Wooster. Hours, 9 to 12 A. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. [illegible] excepted. Stricture and all private diseases, also all chronic and female diseases successfully treated. By letter address Box No. [illegible] Post-Office.

TO DRUGGISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE DEALERS.—Dr. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT can now be obtained, in paper boxes, and prepared corks, warranted not to leak in these [illegible] Depot No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAMILTON BROTHERS,
PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 300 Centre-st., New-York.

A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.

UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

GOLD MEDAL PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. [illegible] Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These Pianos received three First Premiums within the last year, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated makers of Boston, N. York, Phila. and Baltimore. Prices low.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., [illegible] to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

A BARGAIN—A Chickering rosewood Piano-Forte, has been used carefully, has the modern improvements, iron frame and sliding desk, with hollow corners, will be sold for $190, and warranted. Apply at No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

GREAT BARGAIN.—A CARVED PIANO.—Fine 7 octave, fully warranted; also, second-hand pianos of different makes, Chickering's, Nunn's, &c., at $60, $80, $100 and $150, &c. Pianos to let by T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway, near White-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JOHN R. HARRIS—Late of the firm of SMITH, HARRIS, ENGLAND & CO., is admitted a partner in our house.

[illegible] DALE & CO.,
No. [illegible] Warren-st., New-York.
No. [illegible] North [illegible]-st., Philadelphia.
No. [illegible] Rue de [illegible], Paris.

PRINTING.

PRINTING BY STEAM—COPPER-FACED TYPE.
STATIONERS' HALL,
Nos. 110 and 112 Nassau-st., corner [illegible]
BOWNE & HASBROUCK,
Printers, Lithographers and Stationers. All kinds of printing executed in the best style, with copper-faced type, of the newest faces.

FOR SALE.

200,000 ACRES.

LANDS IN MINNESOTA [illegible] … [illegible] … in the following counties and … land adjoining the same, … HASTINGS AND DAYTON, … and BAYFIELD, upon Lake Superior. … [illegible] … commercial advantages … [illegible] … FOR SALE, TWO … WATER POWERS … [illegible] …

LYMAN C. DAYTON,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

COUNTRY SEAT OR VILLA SITES FOR SALE ON THE HUDSON.—Four suitable Building lots, of from 40 to 80 acres each, … on the east side of the river, two miles south of … landing, and five miles above West Point. … [illegible] … Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Metropolitan Bank Building, No. 2 Pine-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—IN THE … [illegible] … A three-story wooden … [illegible] … Terms of sale favorable. Apply to … [illegible]

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—… about one mile from the ferry, large square house, fine stable and out-buildings, with two acres of ground, … with fruit and evergreen trees. Terms easy. Apply to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 …-st., or No. 21 Washington-terrace, Hoboken.

LARGE PIECE OF PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Well situated in the lower part of the City, near the East River, but four squares from the City Hall, … [illegible] … for manufacturing purposes, and is letting for … having a first class 4-story building thereon, … on the premises and running, but two years old, a … horse engine and boilers, capable of driving an engine of about one hundred and twenty horse power, in … For description of property and other particulars, apply to WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, … Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Exchange.

FARM FOR SALE.—Five acres of valuable land, within five minutes' walk of the New-Hamburgh depot on the Hudson River Railroad, and a short distance from the seats of Messrs. Wetmore, Suydam, Van Allen, … Hemingway, Van Rensselaer, Sheafe, and others, will be sold at a moderate price. The building site commands a very extensive view in all directions. There is a … in the vicinity, and churches of several denominations. Those desiring to purchase a country place on the Hudson above the Highlands, will find this in all respects, a most eligible location. For further particulars apply to Mr. R. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 …

FARM FOR SALE.—On Long Island, 17 miles from Fulton Ferry, of about 45 acres, 30 cleared, … [illegible] … Apply to S. E. JOHNSON, … Brooklyn.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the farm on which he now resides, situated in … Town of New Windsor, Orange County, N. Y., … [illegible] … For further particulars, inquire of the subscriber, on the premises, or inquire at No. 207 …-st., New-York. ROBT. WARRELL.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Any person wishing to purchase a good farm near Rockland Lake, or parties wishing to exchange City property for such a farm can find an opportunity to do so, by calling on or directing a note to HUTCHINSON & CO., at the … Hotel, … New-York, or BENJAMIN HUTCHINSON, … or No. 26 Jackson-st. …

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—A 5,000 acre tract on the table land of the Cumberland Mountain, in the State of Tennessee. This land lies in the County of Cumberland, within one mile of the main stage road from Nashville to Knoxville, about five miles from the county seat, and on the line of the Central Railroad, for which a charter has been secured from the State of Tennessee. … [illegible] … The above tract will be sold a great bargain, if applied for soon. … Apply to WM. E. DODGE, No. 77 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, L. I.

SPLENDID FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of … situated at New-… and within one mile of steamboat landing and two miles from the New-Jersey Railroad Depot. … [illegible] … a fine modern-finished house, and good out-houses. Will be sold low. For particulars inquire at No. 391 Broadway, up stairs.

GREENWICH, CONN.—ADMINISTRATION SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.—Pursuant to an Order from the Court of Probate for … District will be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the … of September, … o'clock P. M., the valuable property of the late HENRY A. RICHARD, deceased. Sale to take place on the premises, in … Greenwich. Terms made known at the time of sale.

ALVAN MEAD, Administrator of said estate.
Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 11, 1856.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM AT A BARGAIN.—Near Wallingford Station, New-Haven County, Conn. … [illegible] … a fine large frame two-story house, … built 5 years since in the most substantial manner. Barn, wagon-house and other out-buildings. Great variety of fine fruit. … in the house and barn; situated on one of the most pleasant streets in the town. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A well furnished house in good order, with about half an acre of land attached. It will be let for one year or until the first of April next. Rent $45. Apply to F. J. CANTINE, attorney at law, No. 35 Nassau-st., … or to JAS. F. McGOWAN, at North Orange.

COTTAGE HOUSES AT EAST NEW-YORK—… at prices ranging from … East New-York is growing rapidly, and is accessible at all hours, in thirty minutes … Apply for plans of building, … C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 156 Broadway.

$7,500.—FOR SALE.—One of the fifteen first-class high-stoop houses in 48th-st., between 5th av. and Broadway; house 20x60, with all the modern improvements; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, of ONDERDONK & FINDLEY.

VALUABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Or will be exchanged for first-class City property; situated in the town of Rye, near two depots, on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. For particulars inquire of T. J. HALL, No. 71 East 16th-st., New-York, between the hours of 7 and 9 A. M., or from 5 to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A FARM.—Western lands or stocks, &c. A first-class 4-story English basement house, built in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, in 2d-place, Brooklyn. W. J. BRUNDRED & CO., No. 15 Nassau-st., Commonwealth Building.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—In West 24th-st., near Broadway, a first-class 4-story English basement house, containing all the modern improvements; also gas fixtures. Neighborhood unsurpassed; 24th-st. is one of the wide streets, and cars and stages pass every minute. Part of the furniture, which is all new and of the best description, can be purchased if desired and possession had immediately. For further particulars apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

TWO FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—And part taken in board if required; one in Brooklyn and one in New-York, in very desirable locations; and very liberal inducements will be offered to good tenants. For more full particulars, inquire of F. COLTON, No. 89 Beekman-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The whole or part of house … having all the modern improvements and pleasantly situated. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—A choice lot of offices … No. 64 Pine-st., over the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange. They can be had at a low rent to good tenants. Also, a fine large basement in the same building. Croton water, with washstands, throughout the building. Any person wishing the same can be accommodated by applying on the premises, between … o'clock P. M., or at any other hour through the day, at No. … J. R. HOAGLAND, Secretary.

TO LET—A VERY NEAT COTTAGE HOUSE.—Three stories, basement and cellar, gas, water, … within 300 feet of the Fulton or … ferry … from the City Hall; neighborhood … will be rented very low, to a good tenant. Also, several desirable houses in … between … and Henry sts., … with many others, in different parts of the City, both for sale and to rent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO LET.—With immediate possession, the upper part of No. 601 Broadway. The above premises have been … [illegible] …

TO MECHANICS—… [illegible] … and Walker sts. … [illegible]

TO LET.

TO LET.—A very desirable three-story brick house … [illegible] … Apply to … Broad-st.

TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—A neat 3-story … house, No. 168 Washington-st., … from the ferry. The house contains 10 rooms, … and has all the modern improvements of water, gas, and … Apply at No. 168 Washington-st., Jersey City.

LOFTS TO LET.—With steam power, corner of Lafayette and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn, 50 by 100, … Inquire at the hat factory opposite, or of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., No. 166 Water-st., N. Y.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—In Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 480 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 109 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—Suitable for a respectable private family, by an unexceptionable tenant; location between Bleecker and 26th sts., and not more than three blocks from Broadway; west side preferred; modern improvements indispensable. Address, stating rent and particulars, J. W. P., No. 345 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A large and commodious house, having all the modern improvements, to be above 10th-st., and between the 4th and 5th avs. Apply at No. 120 Pearl-st., up stairs.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS.
Available in any part of the world.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—FOR THE QUARTER ENDING JULY 31, 1856.

Net assets on hand May 1, 1856, per last statement … $2,385,204 32

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

For premiums and policies	$214,305 55	
For interest	101,901 80	
For annuities	2,850 00	
Due agents and others	145 52	— 319,161 04
		$2,604,365 36

DISBURSEMENTS.

Paid claims by death	$80,000 00	
Paid additions to same	4,217 40	
Paid expenses, including rent, salaries, medical attendance, commissions, postage, exchange, taxes and advertising	$6,752 94	
Paid surrendered policies	9,646 30	
Paid reduction of premium	700 17	
Paid annuities	791 79	
Paid on personal account	290 74	— 101,497 34
Assets Aug. 1, 1856		$2,502,868 12

ASSETS.

Cash on hand in Bank and in Trust Company	$64,326 96
Bonds and mortgages	2,378,686 51
Fire insurance	437 74
Bills receivable	2,730 00
Deposited for taxes	4,270 28
Due from agents	62,580 81
	$2,518,028 12

LOSSES UNPAID, $26,752.

Amount at risk May 1, 1856	$25,850,550 00
Issued since	1,734,650 00
	$27,585,190 00
Deduct, forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead	725,965 00
Amount at risk Aug. 1, 1856	$26,860,185 00
Number of policies running May 1, 1856	9,136
Issued since	641
	9,777
Deduct forfeited, canceled, surrendered, expired and dead	270
Running policies Aug. 1, 1856	9,507

Of which 8,588 are for life.
746 are for 7 years.
80 are for 1 year.
198 are for irregular periods.
9,5[illegible]7

Increase for the quarter in amount at risk		$1,009,635 00
Increase for the quarter in policies		371
Increase in life policies	403	
Increase in irregular period	27—430	
Decrease in 7 year policies	50	
Decrease in 1 year policies	9—59	371
Average amount of insurance for each policy of increase		$2,718 80
Number of new policies issued in the last 6 months		1,220

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE, WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY, SAM'L M. CORNELL,
WILLIAM V. BRADY, SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOHN M. STEWART,
ROBT. H. M'CURDY, HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, ALFRED EDWARDS,
WILLIAM BETTS, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WILLIAM MOORE, CHARLES J. STEDMAN,
JOHN H. SWIFT, CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK, JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT, EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER, W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH, GEORGE R. CLARK,
WILLIAM E. DODGE, GEORGE S. COE.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF THE STATE OF OHIO.—The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio, by virtue of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, hereby give notice, that Sealed Proposals will be received until the first day of October next, at noon, at the office of the Ohio State Transfer Agent, New-York, for a Loan of Two Millions Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($2,400,000,) for which Transferable Certificates of Ohio State Stock will be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from the first day of January, 1857, payable Semi-Annually on the first days of January and July, in the City of New-York, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, in the City of New-York, after the thirty-first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Eighty six, (1886.)

A deposit of Ten per cent. of the amount of each proposal will be required on their opening to insure final payment, on which Six per cent. interest will be allowed.

The whole amount of the Loan to be paid in on the thirty first day of December, Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-six.

Proposals may be made for any part of the above Loan, not less than Five Thousand Dollars. They must specify the rate of premium offered; (and none otherwise will be received,) must also give the address of the party making the proposals and be inclosed in an envelope marked, "Proposals for Ohio State Loan," and be addressed to SAMUEL T. BULL, Transfer Agent of the State of Ohio, at the Office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, in New-York.

F. M. WRIGHT, [illegible] } Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio.

CITY OF KEOKUK, IOWA, EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.—PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The subscribers offer for sale $100,000 of the 8 per cent. Bonds of the city of Keokuk, State of Iowa, payable January 1, 1876; interest payable semi annually, on the 1st of January and July, in the City of New-York.

The above Bonds were issued for a subscription to the stock of the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad. The stock is pledged by the city as security for the Bonds, (in addition to the faith of the city,) and a guarantee by the Railroad Company of the prompt payment of the principal and interest.

The Bonds are convertible into said stock.

The City Council have the authority to levy an extra tax … [illegible]

The population in 1850 was about	1,500
The population in 1856 is over	12,000

and increasing with a rapidity unexcelled by any city in the West, proportionate to its population.

Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1851	$711,800
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1852	1,068,160
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1853	1,875,600
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1854	1,820,100
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1855	3,259,000
Assessed value of taxables in the city, in 1856	5,500,000

E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO.,
No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

EIGHT PER CENT. AND TEN PER CENT. BONDS OF THE CITIES OF MUSCATINE, KEOKUK AND BURLINGTON.—$50,000 City of Muscatine, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by Mississippi and Missouri Railroad, being convertible into the stock of that Company.

$100,000 City of Keokuk, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, guaranteed by the Keokuk, Fort Des Moines and Minnesota Railroad, being convertible into the stock of the Company.

$75,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 8 per cent. Bonds, issued to the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad.

$25,000 City of Burlington, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds, issued for municipal purposes.

The principal and interest of all above Bonds are payable in the City of New-York. Full particulars can be obtained on application to E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15, 1856.—NOTICE.—The Stockholders of Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad Company are hereby notified that there will be a meeting of the Company at its office in Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next, to approve or disapprove of a contract prepared and agreed upon by and between the Directors of said Company, and the Directors of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad Company, granting to the latter Company the use in common for the term of twenty years, with privilege of renewal, for a like period of time, of so much of the tracks and depots of the former Company as are situated at, and between, Cleveland and Grafton. By order of the Board,

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby warned against buying or selling or negotiating the following described bonds of the city of Louisville, called the LOUISVILLE WHARF BONDS, and payable to JAMES THOMPSON, survivor of … indorsed by JAMES THOMPSON, and dated March 15, 1854, maturing 30 years thereafter. The said bonds were obtained from me by misrepresentation, and without consideration … Due notice has been given to the city of Louisville, … [illegible]

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1, 1856. W. S. CULVER.

FINANCIAL.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES—… (New Court-House.)—New-York, June 30, 1856.—PUBLIC NOTICE.—To avoid the risks that must inevitably ensue from the crowd of Tax-Payers who put off to the last moment the payment of their taxes, I have determined to adopt the following rule, which will be rigidly adhered to during my term of office: I shall receive no money after 2 o'clock P. M. Every officer in this Department is strictly prohibited from receiving any money … By order. HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, No. 32 Chambers-st.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE.—That the Tax for the year 1856 was confirmed by the Board of Supervisors on the 5th day of August, 1856, at 3 minutes before 4 o'clock P. M. The rate 1.52 50-100. The books will be placed under my charge on or about the 1st September next.

Tax-payers are requested to refer to the published rules, which I shall be constrained rigidly to adhere to.

HENRY H. HOWARD, Receiver.

CAUTION.—The payment of the following described drafts has been stopped, they having been obtained under suspicious circumstances: R. K. Swift, Brother & [illegible]; bills dated Chicago, Aug. 13, 1856; on London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury, London, in favor of Mr. [illegible] Dutton.

No.	£ s. d.	No.	£ s. d.
19,980	408 10 7	19,983	[illegible]
19,981	398 10 7	19,984	349 [illegible]
19,982	407 6 8	19,985	349 [illegible]

$13,500 MORTGAGE.—The subscriber is desirous of disposing of a mortgage of $13,500 for cash. The mortgage is well secured, and bears 10 per cent. interest payable in semi-annual installments and extending four years from last June. If preferred the subscriber would retain a portion of the amount to make those negotiating doubly secure. Apply to LYMAN C. DAYTON, Astor House, New-York.

$100,000 MONEY ADVANCED.—To any amount on diamonds, watches, jewelry, pianos, dry goods, cigars, &c., or the same bought for cash, at the old established office of TAYLOR & CO., No. 30 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's theatre. A lot of watches and fine old oil-paintings for sale. Apply to FRANK EMERSON, Manager.

TO BANKS AND BANKERS.—A gentleman of fortune having facilities for giving the money of Eastern Banks a long and wide circulation in the West, is desirous of making arrangements with some responsible bank to circulate its bills, giving security for the same. Satisfactory references given. Address BALKER, Astor House, New-York.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The undersigned offer for sale the 7 per cent Coupon Bonds of this Company, (date issue,) having 20 years to run—interest payable semi-annually, on the first days of February and August, at the Company's Agency in this City.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

THE COUPONS on the Bonds of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad, due 15th August, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 28 Exchange-place. GEO. MINOT, Treasurer.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute … that all the circulating notes issued to J. T. LEONARD, an Individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o25-'54-law2yTh

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK.—3d av., corner of 9th-st., open daily from 9 till 2, and Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest on deposits of $500 and under 6 per cent.

T. R. STILLMAN, President.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY,
Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.,
New-York, Aug. 6, 1856.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Of Five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared payable at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of August inst.

The Transfer books will be closed from the 8th to the 16th inst., both inclusive.

GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

BULL'S HEAD BANK.—New-York, Aug. 19, 1856.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Four per cent., payable to the stockholders on the first day of September proximo.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.

They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTER PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.

They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.

The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell, Joseph Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing, Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell, Jas. M. Waterbury,
Augustus G. Downing, Joseph Howland,
Gazaway B. Lamar, George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan, John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe, Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend, William H. Cary,
James Warren, Daniel Drake Smith,
Arthur Leary, Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton, Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer, Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr., Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn, Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers, J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center, John A. C. Gray.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

LEE & CO.'S
WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, &c.,
No. 5-9 Bleecker-st.,
New-York.

LOWMOOR TYRES.—During the last year the Lowmoor Company supplied the Great Western Railroad, in Canada, with a large amount of Iron and welded Tyres, and so satisfactory was the quality, that the Lowmoor Company have received orders from the same railroad, within the last three months, for eight hundred welded tyres.

We have received many gratifying testimonials in favor of the superior quality of Lowmoor Tyres, and now call the attention of railroad men to merely one letter which we received lately, without either our suggestion or solicitation.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO.

[COPY]

PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1856.

MR. THOMAS M. CARR: Dear Sir: In answer to your inquiries concerning the relative merits of Tyres for Locomotives, we beg to say, that out of more than 600 Locomotives built at these works since 1833, during which time many makes of Hoops and Bars have been used, among the most prominent the manufacture of the Bowling, Lowmoor, and Ames. We have found none so uniform in excellence of quality as the Lowmoor. The Lowmoor Tyre Bars in our judgment are superior to any Tyres made, such as we have imported direct.

There have been some Tyres made either in this country or Europe, which were stamped Lowmoor, and not made by the Lowmoor Company; such doubtless have proved inferior, but we know of no Tyre Iron at present which we would use with confidence except the Lowmoor imported direct through the accredited agents of the Company in the United States. Very respectfully,

(Signed) RICHARD NORRIS & SON.

W. BAILEY LANG & CO., No. 54 Cliff-st., New-York, and No. 9 Liberty Square, Boston, are the sole accredited agents in the United States and Canadas for the Lowmoor Iron Company.

$20,000 WORTH STOVES, &c., AT PUBLIC AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Sept. 1, 1856, at 10 o'clock A. M., will be sold at auction, all the stock of store No. 235 Water-st., New-York, consisting of a great variety of parlor, hall, office and cooking stoves, kitchen ranges, Summer ranges, hard-coal furnaces, charcoal furnaces, bar-room stoves, ship stoves and cabooses, heaters, hollow-ware, tin, common iron, Russia iron, copper bottoms, tin ware, fire brick, repairs, &c., &c. Also a complete set of tinman's tools. Sale peremptory.

TERMS.—All bills under $100 cash; all over $100 approved notes at 60 days. Catalogues may be obtained on Monday, Aug. 25, at the store of … BROTHERS, No. … Beekman-st., New-York.

STEAM BOILERS FOR SALE.—… [illegible] … CHARLES W. COPELAND, Consulting Engineer, No. 68 Broadway, New-York.

GAS FIXTURES … [illegible] … otherwise doing their own … that all kinds of spinning work, also, plating and bronzing, is done neat, cheap, and quick, by R. D'HEUREUSE, No. 187 Elm-st.

BELLS! BELLS!!—Meneely's celebrated Bells of all descriptions for sale at Factory prices, by FAIRBANKS & CO., Agents, No. 189 Broadway.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS.—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders [illegible] supplied. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—By … & CO., No. 45 Wall-st. … [illegible] … promptly filled.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. NADEAU & LOCKWOOD … [illegible]

SARATOGA AND LEBANON SPRINGS.
HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS FOR PLEASURE TRAVEL.

Passengers leave Chambers-st. Station for Saratoga and Lebanon Springs, Direct.

At 6 A. M. Arrive at Saratoga at 12:40 P. M.; Lebanon Springs at 1½ P. M.

At 12 M. Arrive at Saratoga at 7:05 P. M., and at Lebanon Springs at 7½ P. M.

Tickets sold, and baggage checked through.

The same trains connect at Peekskill for Lake Mahopac.

At Catskill for Catskill Mountain House.

At Albany for Niagara Falls and the Lakes.

And at Troy for Lake George and Canada.

A. F. SMITH, Sup't.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and … [illegible] … West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, … New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
… [illegible] …
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
… [illegible] …
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—… to Albany at $3; Saratoga at $3—TWO DAILY EXPRESS TRAINS.

7 A. M.—Express Train leaves corner of White and Centre sts., connecting at Albany at 11.15 A. M. with Central Railroad for the West, and with Albany and Northern Railroad at 11 A. M., for Saratoga, where passengers arrive at 12.45 P. M., and thence to Montreal; and at Chatham Four Corners with Western Railroad, for Lebanon Springs, where passengers arrive at 1.30 P. M.

8.10 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations, and arriving in time for the Central Railroad.

3.30 P. M.—Express for Albany, connecting with the Central Railroad; Express Train for the West at 11 P. M., and with Saratoga Train at 7 A. M. the next morning.

All the above Trains connect at Croton Falls with Stages for Lake Mahopac.

RETURNING.

8.30 A. M.—Express Train from Albany for New-York, without change of cars, on the arrival of the 8.15 Express Train per Central Railroad.

9.45 A. M.—Mail Train, stopping at all stations.

4.30 P. M.—Express Train leaving Albany on the arrival of the 4.20 P. M. Express Train of the Central Railroad, and the arrival of the Albany and Northern Railroad Train from Saratoga.

Baggage checked through.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after Thursday, Aug. 7, 1856, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz: Buffalo Express, at 6 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Chicago Express, at 7 P. M., for Dunkirk. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations. Night express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations.

THE ABOVE TRAINS RUN DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.—These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning, with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

COLLINGWOOD ROUTE.—From New-York to Toronto, Georgian Bay, Mackinaw, Sault Ste. Marie, Lake Superior, Green Bay, Manitowoc, and all Lake Michigan Ports via New-York and Erie or New-York Central Roads. The above route is now open for the transit of freight and passengers to all the above points. The following first-class steamers run in connection with the road—Europa and Champion on Lake Ontario; Buckeye State, Queen City, Key Stone State, Niagara, Louisiana, Canada and Collingwood, on Lakes Huron and Michigan. Fare to Mackinaw, $17 50; fare to Green Bay and Lake Michigan ports, $19 50, including meals and berths on Lake steamers. For all information in relation to tickets and freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 287 Broadway, New-York.

J. D. GRANT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York, via Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A. M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 4:45; arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M. lodge at Troy; leave at 6:30 A. M., for all points north and east of Rutland.

ISAAC V. BAKER,
Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.
May 5, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, to Scranton, Great Bend, the North and West, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, to Mauch Chunk.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 9, 1856. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant 7 P. M. For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:50 and 10:45 A. M., and 4:35 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 9:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; … 12 M., stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 2:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars, see Pathfinder Railway Guide.

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEWPORT BY LAND ROUTE.—Passengers leave New-York at 8 A. M. by New-York and New-Haven Railroad; New-Haven at 11:18 A. M. by Hartford and New-Haven Railroad; Hartford at 12:45 P. M. by Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad—arriving in Providence at 4:[illegible]7 P. M., and leave Providence at 5:15 P. M., by steamer PERRY. Through tickets sold at Canal-st. station. Baggage checked through.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY—LAKE MAHOPAC.—Passengers visiting this Lake will find this the most desirable route. Only 2 hours from 26th-st., by the cars, and … minutes … [illegible] …

W. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, Aug. 23, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. … [illegible] … Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; … [illegible] …

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 13 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.—No. 139 Broadway. Express for California, Oregon, and South Pacific Coast, will go forward by the United States Mail Steamer GEORGE LAW, Aug. 21, at 2 o'clock, in charge of Special Messenger. Small parcels and letters received till 12 o'clock.

WM. H. HALL, Agent.

COAL.

OFFICE OF FARRANDSVILLE COAL Co., No. 85 Beaver-st., New-York.—The undersigned, Agent of the Company, offers for sale a very superior Bituminous Coal, in lots to suit purchasers; for which refer to the following certificates:

MONTOUR IRON WORKS, Dec. 17, 1855.

TO THE FARRANDSVILLE COMPANY: We have used the Bituminous Coal delivered to us by you, in our puddling furnaces. I have made one gross ton of puddled bar with 15 cwt. of said coal, and we think that we can make a ton of bar with 14 cwt of coal—and the furnaces can run six heats with it as easily as they can run five heats with the anthracite coal. The usual quantity of anthracite coal used in puddling here is one ton five cwt per ton of puddled bar.

(Signed) J. P. & J. GROVES.

ELMIRA, July 9, 1856.

As a steam generator, I have not been able to find any coal equal to your Farrandsville, of which I have used in my steam flour mill upwards of 800 tons. It is a very free burning coal, and makes a very great amount of flame. Besides its other advantages, it makes much less ashes than any coal I have heretofore used; formerly I was in the habit of cleaning out my fires at least once in 12 hours, and it was only with the best coal that I could run so long; whereas, using the Farrandsville coal, I do not clean the fires oftener than once in 24 hours. I can confidently recommend your Farrandsville coal to any person needing coal for steam purposes, as a most superior article.

(Signed) JOHN ARNDOWN.

Besides other certificates in my office.

HENRY J. FALLON,
Agent of the Farrandsville Coal Co.

COAL.—On hand, and constantly discharging from boats, a very superior Spring and Locust Mountain Lehigh Coals, furnace and range size; also, Black-mine and tunnel-vein Red Ash, for grates and stoves; delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest cash price. Yards, No. 171 Lexington-av., corner 32d-st., Nos. 117 and 119 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. ELDRIDGE. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.
ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26 … 1856	Wednesday, May 14 … 1856
Saturday, May 10 … 1856	Wednesday, May 28 … 1856
Saturday, May 24 … 1856	Wednesday, June 11 … 1856
Saturday, June 7 … 1856	Wednesday, June 25 … 1856
Saturday, June 21 … 1856	Wednesday, July 9 … 1856
Saturday, July 5 … 1856	Wednesday, July 23 … 1856
Saturday, July 19 … 1856	Wednesday, Aug. [illegible] … 1856
Saturday, Aug. 2 … 1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20 … 1856
Saturday, Aug. 16 … 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3 … 1856
Saturday, Aug. [illegible] … 1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17 … 1856
Saturday, Sept. 13 … 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1 … 1856
Saturday, Sept. 27 … 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15 … 1856
Saturday, Oct. 11 … 1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29 … 1856
Saturday, Oct. 25 … 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12 … 1856
Saturday, Nov. 8 … 1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26 … 1856
Saturday, Nov. 22 … 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10 … 1856
Saturday, Dec. 6 … 1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24 … 1856
Saturday, Dec. 20 … 1856	

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS. FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL. Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage $110; Second Cabin Passage $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York … Wednesday, Aug. 20.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston … Wednesday, Aug. 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston … Wednesday, Sept. 10.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston … Wednesday, Sept. 24.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York … Wednesday, Oct. 1.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston … Wednesday, Oct. 8.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, Oct. 15.
NIAGARA, Leitch, leave Boston … Wednesday, Oct. 22.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, August 23, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of passage:

First Cabin … $130 | Second Cabin … $75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage, should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

No freight will be taken after Thursday, August 21.

For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 56 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the Arago, and sail Sept. 20.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail Steamship BALTIC, COMSTOCK Commander, will depart with the United States Mails for Europe, positively on SATURDAY, Aug. [illegible], at 12 o'clock M., from her berth, at the foot of Canal-st.

NOTICE—The steamers of this line have water-tight compartments, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the banks north of 42° until after the 1st of August.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Any others will be returned.

The steamship ERICSSON, LOWBER, will succeed the BALTIC and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 13.

NOTICE—The rate of freight from Liverpool to New-York is reduced to four pounds per ton measurement, until further notice.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.
EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

GLASGOW … Saturday, 16th of August, at 12 o'clock M.
EDINBURGH … Saturday, 30th August, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.—The steamship ETNA, 3,000 tons burden, W. MILLER, Commander. This new and powerful steamer will sail from the British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's Dock, at Jersey City, on FRIDAY, the 29th inst. Passage money, for first class passengers only, for whom there are excellent accommodations, $100, including provisions and steward's fees, but without wines or liquors which can be obtained on board. Freight taken at reasonable rates. Apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.—The splendid new iron screw steamship KANGAROO, Capt. EWING, 1,874 tons, will sail for Liverpool on THURSDAY, Aug. 21. Fares: In Saloon, $80, $65 and $55, according to state-room.

Third-class passengers will be taken at $30, and found in provisions. Apply to

SABEL & CONDIT, No. 177 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOAT AND RAILROAD LINE.—Afternoon boat at 5 o'clock for Hudson, from Pier foot of Jay-st., North side, landing at Caldwell's, West Point, (Cozzens' Dock,) Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tarrytown, Red Hook, Bristol, West Camp, and Catskill. Fare 50 cents to Newburg, Poughkeepsie and Rhinebeck.

The fast-sailing steamers SOUTH AMERICA, Captain W. H. [illegible], and COLUMBIA, Captain C. F. King, will leave Pier foot of Jay-st., north side, at 5 o'clock every day, Sundays excepted, for Hudson, connecting with stages West from Catskill and Railroad East from Hudson.

Tickets may be obtained on board the boat to the following places:

Hudson	[illegible]	Pittsfield	[illegible]
Claverack	[illegible]	Cheshire	[illegible]
Mellenville	[illegible]	South Adams	[illegible]
Ghent	[illegible]	North Adams	[illegible]
Chatham 4 Corners	$1 50	Dalton	[illegible]
East Chatham	1 [illegible]	Hinsdale	[illegible]
Canaan	1 50	Washington	[illegible]
Lebanon Springs	2 [illegible]	Becket	[illegible]
Edwards	1 50	Chester Factory	[illegible]
State Line	[illegible]	Huntington	[illegible]
West Stockbridge	[illegible]	Russell	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Westfield	[illegible]
Shaker Village	[illegible]		

The above boats leave Hudson for New-York on arrival of the afternoon cars from the East.

The first train of cars leaves Hudson at 5 A. M., and passengers will arrive at Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield in time for breakfast.

AUGUST, 1856.—FOR SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S DOCK, BROWN'S DOCK, MIDDLETOWN and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer OCEAN WAVE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st. Pier, North River:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE RED BANK:	
Thursday, Aug. 21 … 7½	A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 21 … 11½	A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22 … 8	A. M.	Friday, Aug. 22 … 12	M.
Saturday, Aug. 23 … 1	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23 … 6½	P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 24 … 9	A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 24 … 3½	P. M.
Monday, Aug. 25 … 10	A. M.	Monday, Aug. 25 … 3½	P. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26 … 11	A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26 … [illegible]	P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 27 … 12	M.	Wednesday, Aug. 27 … [illegible]	P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 28 … 1	P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 28 … [illegible]	P. M.
Friday, Aug. 29 … 7½	A. M.	Friday, Aug. 29 … [illegible]	P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 30 … 3½	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 30 … 6½	P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 31 … 8	A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 31 … 4	P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, DEAL, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, SILVER POINT, OCEAN PORT AND EATONTOWN.—The superior, light-drafted steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER, Capt. JOHN BORDEN, will run from foot of Jay-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:		LEAVE OCEAN PORT:	
Tuesday, Aug. 19 … 4½	P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 19 … 7	A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 20 … 11	A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 20 … [illegible]	A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 21 … 11½	A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 21 … 7	A. M.
Friday, Aug. 22 … 12½	P. M.	Friday, Aug. 22 … 8	A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 23 … 1	P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 23 … 8	A. M.
Monday, Aug. 25 … 3½	P. M.	Monday, Aug. 25 … 11	A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 26 … 4	P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 26 … 11½	A. M.

Stages for Squan Village, Red Bank and other parts of the country.

This boat is confidently offered to the traveling community as the best adapted boat ever on the route.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—FOR NORTH PORT AND PORT JEFFERSON, L. I.—The steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. I. POST, Jr., will leave New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 8 A. M., from Catharine Market-slip, for the above places, connecting at North Port with stages for Comac, and by the North route to Smithtown and Stony Brook, and at Port Jefferson for Wading River, … Hollow and Miller's-place.

REGULAR DAY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY—FARE ONE DOLLAR. Landing at West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill and Hudson. The new and splendid steamer GLEN COVE will leave pier foot of Canal and Spring sts., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY MORNINGS, at 7 o'clock. (Steam music attached to the boat.) For further particulars, inquire of L. LEWIS, Jr., No. 302 West-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE JOHNSON and EDWARD … [illegible] … against GEORGE H. GRACE and JAMES D. GRACE, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract. (Com. not ser.)—To the Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixty … dollars, … [illegible] … 5th day of March, 1856; and … two hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-five cents, with interest thereon from … [illegible] … costs of protest; and for the further sum of two hundred and eleven dollars and fifty-five cents with interest thereon, from May 5, 1856, together with seventy five cents, fees of protest.—Dated New-York, July …

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GARNER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Trinity Building.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in said City, on the 15th day of August, 1856.—Dated Aug. 15, 1856.

BUCKHAM, SMALES & GARNER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

aug21-law6wTh

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—HENRY CRAFT and OLIVER CRAFT, Plaintiffs, against PATRICK O'DONNELL and BRIDGET his wife, PATRICK KEEGAN and BRIDGET his wife, Defendants. Summons.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which has been filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office at …, Queens County, State of New York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the court for the relief demanded in the complaint.

HORATIO G. ONDERDONK,
Attorney for Plaintiffs.

To the defendants, Patrick Keegan and Bridget his wife: The complaint in the above action was filed Aug. 18, 1856, in the office of the Clerk of Kings County.

H. G. ONDERDONK, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

aug21-law6wTh

NEW-YORK SUPERIOR COURT.—City and County of New-York.—The NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY against GEORGE NEVIN, ISAAC C. KENDALL, ANDREW J. HULL, and … D. MASON.—Summons for relief. To the defendant GEORGE NEVIN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, a copy of which is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 100 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, May …, 1856.

GOODMAN & JESUP, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 100 Broadway, N. Y.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the … day of July, 1856.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NATHANIEL RICHARDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of JONATHAN D. STEELE, No. … Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the … day of September next.—Dated New-York, March …, 1856.

GEORGE S. ROBBINS, }
JONATHAN D. STEELE, } Administrators.
CATHARINE H. RICHARDS, Administratrix.

mh26-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID D. BRADFORD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the Office of HIRAM RAYNOR, No. 70 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next.—Dated New-York, April 30, 1856.

HIRAM RAYNOR, Administrator.
MARY ANNE LUCAS, Administratrix.

my1-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against LEONARD S. [illegible], late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administrator, at the office of BENEDICT & BOARDMAN, No. 8 …, in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of November next.—Dated, April 30, 1856.

SAMUEL C. WILDMAN, Administrator.

my1-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM A. HAMILTON, late of the city of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of CHARLES JUDSON, Esq., No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 10th day of September next. Dated New-York, March …, 1856.

ALPHONSE PATTEN, [illegible]

mh6-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY W. GILLESPIE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 23 Spruce-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 3d day of July, 1856.

jy3-law6mTh JAMES S. GILLESPIE, Administrator.

PROPOSALS.

I. O. O. F.—OFFICE CORRESPONDING AND RECORDING SECRETARY R. W. G. L. UNITED STATES.

The undersigned, pursuant to the 26th By-Law of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the United States, hereby invites PROPOSALS FOR PRINTING the Journal of that body at its approaching Annual session, to be held in the City of Baltimore on the THIRD MONDAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1856. The printer to furnish the necessary paper, and to stitch and cover the Journal ready for distribution; the printing to be done according to the style of the Revised Journal, which may be seen at the office of the undersigned; the matter to be stereotyped, and the plates to be delivered to the Grand Secretary in good order so soon as the requisite number of copies are struck off, which will not be less than 10,000. The proposals to state as follows: For composition, plain, figure work, and rule and figure work, per 1,000 ems; including the furnishing of stereotype plates, of size uniform with the Journal of Proceedings, from new type. Press work, per token, of 16 octavo pages, for the printing of 10,000 copies; also, … copies, per token. Folding, stitching, and trimming in good paper covers, per 100 copies, specimens of paper, with prices marked thereon, to accompany each proposition, and to be addressed to the Committee on Printing of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be under seal, and in the care of the undersigned, and to be in hand on or before 12 o'clock, noon, of the third Monday in September, 1856.

JAMES L. RIDGELY,
Cor. and Rec. Secretary,
Office, Odd-Fellows' Hall, Baltimore.

BROOKLYN WATER WORKS.—NOTICE TO MACHINISTS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the undersigned until Oct. 1, at noon, for the construction of two pumping engines, Cornish or equal to Cornish, for the Brooklyn Water Works, of capacity to raise ten millions (U. S.) gallons daily each; 170 feet high, with three boilers each; to be built and erected complete on the stone foundations prepared for them, and to be of first-class workmanship.

Drawings in detail accurately defining the style and character of engines and appurtenances, to be submitted by the proposers with description.

Specifications and further information may be had at the office of the Chief Engineer, J. P. KIRKWOOD, Esq., No. 4 Halsey's Buildings, Brooklyn, or of the undersigned.

The right is reserved to reject any of the proposals made.

H. S. WELLES & CO.,
No. 4 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMS HOUSE,
ROTUNDA, PARK, Aug. 19, 1856.

TO SLATERS.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office till 12 o'clock M. of Tuesday, 26th inst., for Slating with best quality Green Vermont Slate, with lead flashing at connections and covering ridges with sheet-lead. Also, copper-lining for valleys and gutters, and copper leaders, for the main building and wings of Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st. East River, according to plans and specifications at the office of F. G. HATFIELD, Esq., No. 300 Broadway, where further information can be obtained. Each proposal to be accompanied with the signatures of two responsible parties, as security for the faithful performance of the contract, and the Governors reserve the right of rejecting any and all proposals not deemed by them advantageous to the department.

VIRGINIA PINE WOOD.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Hudson River Railroad Company until the 1st day of September next, for the delivery during the ensuing year of 14,000 cords (solid measure) Virginia pine wood, at their wood stations between New-York and Poughkeepsie, both inclusive.

Proposals may be sent to the undersigned, marked "Proposal for Wood," who will also give such information as may be desired.

The right to reject such proposals as may not be deemed satisfactory is reserved by the Company.

M. L. SYKES, Jr.,
Vice-President Hudson River Railroad Company,
No. 69 Warren-st., New-York.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL—NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENTS.
KEROSENE ILLUMINATING OIL.
… ECONOMY OF THIS OIL …
… [illegible] …

KEROSENE LUBRICATING AND BINNACLE OIL.—The effect of this oil on machinery is found to be perfectly magical; it removes the gum created by the use of impure oils, wears equal to best Sperm Oil, and does not congeal at a low temperature. For binnacle lamps, signal and locomotive lanterns, this Oil is unsurpassed. It will burn for two nights without crusting or charring the wick, a great desideratum for shipmasters, and gives a light equal to best Sperm Oil. It also burns in all the solar and other lamps.

The attention of engineers, ship chandlers and ship owners is respectfully requested to the certificates to be seen at the office of AUSTENS, agents of Kerosene Oil Company, No. 60 Beaver-st.

PAINT, OIL, GLASS, BRUSHES, … [illegible] … cents per gallon. … [illegible]

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLITICAL.

The Broadway House Dedicated to Republicanism.

GRAND ILLUMINATION—SPEECHES, &c.

The inauguration of the Broadway House as the rendezvous hereafterward of the Fremont and Dayton Central Club, took place last night; in the commemoration incident to which a large and enthusiastic audience took part. At 8 o'clock, Mr. W. H. Brown, the President, accompanied by Mr. [illegible], Mr. Hoxie, Mr. Chandler and several leading members of the party, ascended the platform amid loud and reiterated applause.

By way of prelude to the business of the evening, the Glee Club sang the popular campaign song adapted to the air of the Marseillaise Hymn.

Mr. Brown subsequently, in the course of a brief address, dedicated "these (the former) quarters of a party now defunct, to the cause of Freedom and Equality hereafter, until J. C. Fremont be elected by a triumphant majority to the Presidency." [Loud Applause.]

Hon. Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, was then introduced amid thundering cheers.

He expressed his regret that upon this occasion they had not selected an abler man to represent them. He regretted that in dedicating anew these old walls to Freedom they had not selected an older [illegible] of that cause than himself. But it afforded him great pleasure to meet them on this occasion, and to participate in their joy. He had been in the habit all his life of looking up to the flag suspended over these headquarters of the old Whig Party reverentially. He had been a humble follower of that Party during his life until the day of its death. So long as that glorious old Whig Party was true to the principles of freedom; so long as its great men were true to the doctrines of Jefferson and Madison and the old fathers of the Republic; so long as they were opposed to the extension of Slavery over the Territories of this Union, so long did that party live. But when that party forsook this great platform of freedom, we know what became of it. And yet the party never forsook it. The party, as a party—the mass of the old Whig Party had always been true to freedom. [Applause.] The masses of that party stood as firmly upon the principles of the Wilmot Proviso as the Republican Party of the present day, though there were traitors in that as there are in every camp. In the remarks he should address [illegible] on this occasion he would have very [illegible] any of the candidates of the different political parties, and in what he would say he would confine himself to only two, for he presumed there was not a man within the sound of his voice who [illegible] that the speech of Millard Fillmore at Albany had destroyed his last chance. [Applause.] That speech was not an American speech; it was not a speech that commended itself to the heart of any Union-loving American. [Applause.] Talk about destroying this Union! It was like old [illegible] told to frighten children with. Dissolve the Union! How were they going to do it? Who was going to do it? What was to be the process by which it was to be done? The Republican Party of these United States was accused of being a disunion party. Old Gen. Cass had charged that upon it repeatedly. But he knew as well as they did that it was false. The burden of his speeches was invariably to stand by the Constitution. That was what the Republican Party proposed to do; and not only that, but to make General Cass and the Pro-Slavery Buchanlers do so likewise. [Loud applause.] (The Speaker referred to the clause in the Constitution recognizing Slavery, and read those portions in which the right of the citizen to bear arms, the freedom of the press, &c., are ascertained and guaranteed, and proceeded to show that the Democratic party, in indorsing the Kansas code, recognized and upheld principles in direct variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution.) In reference to the personal claims of the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties respectively, he would admit the latter for the sake of argument, to be a very reliable and clever old gentleman, but he wasn't running for the Presidency. Not at all. He had not begun to run at all. He had ignored his own existence. The Platform was running. He had spread himself out over that Platform, and made an excellent fit. He covered it to a hair's breadth. He was like the glass before the painting—so thin and transparent that the glass itself was not seen at all; they only saw the painting. And now, before voting for this transparency, he wanted them to look at the black picture behind it. [Applause.] Mr. Chandler subjected the Cincinnati Platform to a rigorous and searching criticism, and instituted a comparison between its narrowness and unconstitutionality, and the broad, free, liberal, enlightened and constitutional body of principles set forth in the resolutions adopted at the National Republican Convention in Philadelphia. In conclusion he presented a cheering prospect of the success of the Republican candidates in all the Western and Northwestern, as well as in all the Eastern States.

After another song by the Glee Club, Mr. Van Wagner, the Poughkeepsie Blacksmith, presented himself, in compliance with the call of the Chairman, and was received with loud applause. Ignoring for the time the moral aspects presented in the existing contest between Slavery and Freedom, he directed his remarks to the question whether the free laborers of the North would profit by allowing themselves to be reduced to a condition in which direct competition with slave labor would be inevitable—such a condition being the certain result of the success of the Pro-Slavery Party.

Mr. [illegible] wound up the proceedings in a brief but characteristic speech, and the meeting broke up with loud cheers for Fremont.

In the adjoining apartment another large meeting was organized, of which Mr. Benjamin W. Richards was appointed President, and Mr. Wyckoff Secretary.

Hon. [illegible], Mr. Joseph [illegible], and Mr. George [illegible] addressed the assemblage, which adjourned almost simultaneously with the other and in a state of high enthusiasm.

[Advertisement.]

Card from Madame Restell.

GROSS UNFAIRNESS.

TO THE PRESS AND THE PUBLIC.

To the Editors of the Express, Tribune and Herald:

In addressing you, I do so but to have extended to me that fairness which each of you would claim individually for himself, and which you and every other man or woman would desire and have a right to expect.

I ask, is it not enough that an accuser, however wicked, unprincipled and mendacious, and however baseless and improbable the accusation, and from whatever motives made, shall spread forth far and wide through the columns of the press such charges and details in an affidavit as only the most corrupt imagination can conceive, or the most unscrupulous villainy invent, to blast and blacken the accused, whose voice is still, whose tongue is tied, whose lips are sealed, although the accusation should be rank perjury, but that when a few words from the accused are taken under oath, and which are part of the proceedings of the case, and which few words may explain, in part, the baselessness and falsity of the accusation, that these few words should be suppressed, as they were in your to-day's issue?

I ask each one of you, gentlemen of the press, and each individual of the public, whether [illegible] is a proceeding fair, manly, honorable, and whether each one for himself would not consider it the grossest injustice in their individual case?

I accuse no one of the suppression. I do not charge that it was with a purpose and an intent. I have charity enough to suppose it was not. But the fact remains, that while the affidavit (the material allegations in which I pronounce to be false, and will prove them so) is published, occupying considerable space, the few lines from me are not.

It is not my purpose to comment upon the character of the allegations made in the affidavit, except to expose to the public the manner of their manufacture, and then each one can judge of the value of their matter.

The affidavit is "made to order" by some "briefless member of the bar," whose practice is confined within the narrowest bounds, and whose reputation [illegible] is co-extensive with his practice.

In making the affidavit, important facts (if they [illegible]) are omitted, but in their place the horrible and disgusting are interwoven in such a manner as to make it difficult to disprove, (inasmuch as these are not the gist of the charge,) and [illegible] for effect.

This affidavit is sworn to before the magistrate, and then, in due course, published to the world, by which the accused is prejudiced and prejudged before the public, and injured in his or her feelings, business, family and social relations before the opportunity of confronting the accuser arrives.

The magistrate cannot possibly, from want of knowledge, interrogate such complainant and elicit the truth by questions and answers, from the [illegible] and pressing duties imposed upon him.

What I have stated has been on good authority and I believe cannot be controverted. It is alike due to myself and to the public that the fact should transpire, and that it may be known that it is not the magistrate who perpetrates the tissue of grossness and falsehood upon the public, nor the complainant, or rather the signer of the affidavit, but the "affidavit manufacturer."

As to the suppression of facts in this case, among others more important, it is not stated that this woman remained at my house (as a servant) for four months after her recovery—a fact which cannot be denied, or if denied, can be proved. Now, mark what the affidavit insinuates rather than expresses. It says: "That she had no idea of the character of the house until she had been there two weeks, insinuating that if she had known she would not have come, and leaving the inference that she was so near her confinement that she could not leave; and the further inference, that as soon as she had recovered, she did leave, as she would naturally be desirous of doing if she believed what she states; and yet this woman remains four months in my house after that. Is this not a sample of the most contemptible pettifogging embraced in an affidavit? Is this not internal evidence of the "briefless gentleman" who take desperate "cases on speculation?"

But this is not enough. Though a woman is confined at full time, in some way or other "abortion" must be dragged in, also by insinuation, by the administration of some wonderful "six pills," from the effects of which, of course, there was a bare escape with life. And thus a simple administration of medicine, (even if administered, which may or may not have been,) for the most ordinary purpose, to a woman within two weeks of her confinement, is tortured into an "attempt to procure abortion," and that with the magic "six pills." This is too absurd and ridiculous to require comment, but exemplifies the utter recklessness of the affidavit maker.

From this, too, the public can judge how much credence is to be given to the allegation of neglect on my part, and which it is scarcely necessary for me to pronounce false to all who know me personally, who can vouch for the care and attention I bestow upon those who come under my professional care. In respect to the last allegation contained in this affidavit, is it not singular that the alleged abduction was not discovered until a year after it had occurred, during most of which time, although in constant communication with the other servants, not a lisp (as will be proved) in respect to it was heard? Would it not be the most natural, if this charge was true, that something would have been alleged at the time?

If a person has a pocketbook "abducted" from his pocket, he is not apt to take a year to discover its abduction, or to omit mentioning the circumstance until the expiration of that time. On the contrary, he would mention it to every one with whom he had communication.

But, fortunately, I have it in my power to prove the facts to be exactly as made in my statement under oath, (inserted in this paper,) and which the signer of the affidavit will not dare to contradict under oath. One word in conclusion, to exhibit the practiced cunning in the "making up" of this affidavit. Every one will perceive that there is a studied avoidance of naming any party as to who was the cause of this pregnancy, or at whose instigation as to what is alleged was done. Why is this? The answer is simple: "Madame Restell" is made the scapegoat to bring him to terms, at the risk of a similar affidavit; and the present affidavit is made "strong," that he may know what to expect, if defiant.

At the proper time it will be in proof, though not embraced in the affidavit, that this woman represented that she still actually had her infant, and that it was boarding with a person she named, and that she wanted money to pay its board; that respectable persons went to the place designated and there saw a child which she insisted was her child, but that the woman having it in charge denied the fact.

I have occupied more time and space than I contemplated, but I deem it due to myself and family, to some yet dear and true friends, who adhere to me amidst all the cloud of aspersion and malignity, and that public who scorn persecution and injustice, to defend myself against charges utterly false.

Yours, with respect, MADAME RESTELL.

[COPY.]

Police Court, Halls of Justice—*City and County of New-York*, ss.—Anna A. Lohman being duly examined before the undersigned, according to law, on the annexed charge; and being informed that she was at liberty to answer, or not, all or any questions put to her, states as follows, viz: *Question.*—What is your name? *Answer.*—Anna A. Lohman. *Q.*—How old are you? *A.*—42 years. *Q.*—Where were you born? *A.*—In England. *Q.*—Where do you live? *A.*—No. 162 Chambers-street. *Q.*—What is your occupation? *A.*—Physician. *Q.*—Have you anything to say—and if so, what—relative to the charge here preferred against you? *A.*—I am not guilty of the charge. The mother of the child called at my house in the early part of July, 1855, and asked me if I could accommodate her with board during her confinement, which she expected to take place in a few weeks, at the same time informing me that she wished to have her infant adopted from its birth, and asked me if I had opportunities for that purpose which she could avail herself of. I told her that ladies frequently called for the purpose of procuring children for adoption, and that she should have the very first opportunity. She accordingly came a few days after this interview, took board and room, and remained with me until after the birth of her infant, which took place in August. During the time she boarded with me she often conversed with me in relation to the adoption of her child, and she appeared to have some anxiety about it, as she stated that she had not means to support it, that she had to go out at service, and did not want the trouble of it in any way. A lady afterwards, and previous to her confinement, called in relation to adopting an infant, and I informed her that an infant would shortly be born at my house, and that I would introduce her to the mother, and if it was satisfactory to both parties, she might adopt the child. I then informed the mother that an opportunity had offered, and after the child was born I introduced the lady to the mother, and they had an interview of several hours in my absence; and after I came into the room again, the mother delivered the child over to the lady, who had, as they both informed me, adopted it. This is all the control or connection I ever had with the child. The mother remained in my house as a domestic, and received wages as such for five months after this occurrence, without making the slightest complaint or objection to the course which had been pursued.

ANNA A. LOHMAN.

Taken before me, Aug. 19, 1856.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, Police Justice.

THE CHARGE.

Madame Restell was, on Tuesday, taken into custody on a charge of abduction preferred against her by Frederica W. [illegible], a German woman, residing at No. 20 Stanton-street, Brooklyn. The complainant, in her affidavit, states that, on the 27th of July, 1855, she was induced to become a boarder in the house of the accused, No. 162 Chambers-street, under the belief that it was a respectable private boarding house, her object being merely to stay until a child, with which she was then pregnant, should be born. That, after being in the house about two weeks, she became aware that she was an inmate of the establishment of a professional abortionist, but was too near her period of confinement to allow of her leaving; that while there, Mrs. Restell, alias Mary Lohman, persuaded her to take six pills, which she said would be of great benefit to her; that soon after taking the pills, she was confined and delivered of a living child; that the child remained for several hours, against her remonstrance, prisoner, at the foot of the bed, unwashed and uncared for. That finally Madame Restell took it away, under pretence of attending to it, and, though she asked for it repeatedly, she never saw it again. That Madame Restell told her she had, by direction of the gentleman who had placed her there, sent the child to Philadelphia. That when complainant got well she went to Philadelphia to look for the child, but could not find it, and has never since seen it. That subsequently Madame Restell told her that the child was dead, and advised her to make "no more fuss about it." She therefore charges Madame Restell with the abduction of her child, and asks that she may be dealt with according to law. Madame Restell was taken into custody by Officers Sweeney and Marsh, of the Lower Police Court, and held to bail in $1,000 to answer the charge. A Mr. Levy, doing business on Broadway, became her bondsman, and on signing the bond Madame Restell was set at liberty.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Druggists, Perfumers and Fancy Goods dealers visiting the City will find the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for perfuming the breath and beautifying the complexion, the most salable article in the market. W. P. Fetridge & Co., Franklin-square, New-York. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment.—The family provided with these medicines is fortified against the dangerous effects of dyspepsia, liver complaint, nervous diseases, disorders of the bowels, eruptions, ulcers, sores, and exterior inflammation generally. All these yield to Holloway's unapproachable remedies.

[Advertisement.]

Kalliston, or Orient Water.—As a wash for the complexion, it has no equal. It is distinguished for its soothing and purifying effect, allaying all tendency to inflammation. It is also a powerful cleanser of the skin, removing all tan, *freckles, pimples*, and all discolorations. Besides its most prominent use for the complexion, it is highly recommended for other purposes, especially as a wash for the head. Its cooling, cleansing and refreshing properties tend to allay irritation, to prevent the accumulation of dandruff, and promote a vigorous and healthy growth of the hair. As a sponge wash, after shaving, gentlemen will find it decidedly superior to the cosmetics generally in use, as it softens the beard and renders the skin smooth.

MOSQUITOES.

The Kalliston contains a peculiar property, which will instantly neutralize the poison and allay the inflammation caused by bites and stings of insects.

FOR USE AFTER SEA BATHING.

Persons suffering from the action either of the salt water or the sun, will find great relief from the use of the Kalliston.

These, with its refreshing and invigorating properties, render it an indispensable requisite for the toilet. Joseph Burnett & Co.,
No. 41 Tremont-street, Boston.

For sale by A. B. & D. Sands, C. H. Ring, and by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ When the body is subject to many changes, it requires medicine. Sudden changes from very hot to chilly weather, are unfavorable to health; and it is a fact universally admitted, that heat and moisture are powerful agents in producing disease, and that constant dry and constant wet weather are both favorable to its generation—it does not signify what we call it; it may be ague; it may be bilious fever; it may be yellow fever; it may be dysentery; it may be rheumatism; it may be bronchitis; it may be colic; it may be constipation of the bowels; it may be inflammation of the bowels; it may be inflammation of the stomach; it may be nervous affection; but still it is disease, and a disease curable by the Brandreth Pills, because they remove all impurities from the blood, and add those elements to it which secure health. Sold at No. 43 Canal-street, at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

[Advertisement.]

Portable Gas Works.—We desire to call public attention to our newly-invented Gas apparatus, designed for country residences, factories, hotels, &c. These works are safe, efficient, and simple in their construction, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. We guarantee purchasers against prosecution by the Maryland Portable Gas Co., or any other parties, for alleged infringement of their patents. Apply to S. Coates & Co.,
Office No. 376 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. Coates & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. Woodworth & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board, E. R. Sprague, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The new poetic Drama, from Sir Walter Scott's "Lord of the Isles," has created quite a sensation at this favorite Theatre, and is now in its fourth week of representation. Mr. C. W. Taylor is the dramatist of the work and has done it ample justice. It will be performed all this week, together with a popular pantomime, and one of Messrs. B. & T. Cony's dog-dramas.

[Advertisement.]

Henry Clay's Opinion of the State and National Law School.—"It is unrivaled. Its effect upon the student is wonderful. He comes out an experienced lawyer, familiar with all forms, and an accomplished extempore speaker."—*H. Clay.*

Next term begins on 8th September. Send for circulars to J. W. Fowler.

[Advertisement.]

Rose Cold, Hay Fever.—Jonas Whitcomb's remedy for Asthma, Rose Cold, Hay Fever, &c., will always afford immediate relief, and generally cure the above-named distressing complaints.

For sale by C. H. Ring and Hegeman & Clark, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Curiosities.—Should D'Israeli get up a new edition of his famous "*Curiosities of Literature*," he could not pass over the curiosities of advertising, as developed in our paper this morning. We refer to the artistic advertisement of Brady, the artist, which is printed on our fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Shaving Made Easy.—Wet your shaving-brush in either warm or cold water, pour on two or three drops of "Balm of a Thousand Flowers," rub the beard well and it will make a beautiful soft lather, much facilitating the operation of shaving. Price only 50 cents. For sale by Fetridge & Co., Proprietors, and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

The Aubin Portable Gas-Works Company—To Parties Seeking Business.—We are prepared to prove that no investment can be safer or more profitable than County Rights under our Patents. See the advertisement on another page of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Aug. 18, by Rev. A. [illegible], of St. Luke's Church, William H. Young to Miss Sarah [illegible], all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, Cornelia, wife of Gen. Charles Yates, and daughter of James [illegible], in the 30th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at No. 2 Irving-place, this day, (Thursday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, after a painful illness, Mrs. Elizabeth Allen, aged 75 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 130 East [illegible] st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 20, Jane Ann [illegible].

Her friends, and those of her brother, Alexander [illegible], are invited to attend her funeral, from No. [illegible] Waverley-place, on Friday, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 20, of consumption, George Atwell, in the [illegible] year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his family, are hereby respectfully invited (without further notice) to attend his funeral, at the residence of his brother, William C. Atwell, No. 36 1st-place, 3 doors from Clinton st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. His remains will be taken to Bridgeport for interment.

In Jersey City, on Tuesday evening, Aug. 19, after a short illness, Henry O. [illegible], in the 31st year of his age.

His friends and the Masonic fraternity generally, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 356 Grove st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In Hudson City, N. J., on Tuesday noon, Aug. 19, at the residence of his son, C. A. Gregory, Alvah Gregory, aged 74 years and 9 days.

At Jamaica, L. I., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, Lucretia A. Brasher, late of this City, in the 78th year of her age.

Funeral services at Grace Church, Jamaica, on Friday at 11 o'clock A. M.

Near Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 19, William, son of Alex. McWhorter, in the 27th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further invitation, this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from St. George's Chapel, corner of Beekman and Cliff sts.

At sea, on Tuesday, July 8, of dropsy, on board clipper ship *Young America*, D. S. Babcock, Esq., commander, Mr. Heinrich [illegible], first officer, aged 40 years, a native of Hamburg, Germany.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 20.

$[illegible] Missouri St. 6s b4	[illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R....c	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Virginia 6s	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Ten. St 6s,'90	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Har. RR. 2d mtg.	[illegible]	150 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Ill. Cen. RR bs	[illegible]	[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] H. Riv. R. 1st mtg.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
5 Continental Bank	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Del. & Hud. C'l Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumb'd Coal Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] Hud. R R Prefer.	[illegible]
[illegible] Hudson Railroad	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Railr.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. C. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Mich. So. & N. I. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] Gal. & Ch. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] Ch. & R. Island R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] Milw. & Miss. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Illinois Cen. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] Mil. & La Cros. RR.	[illegible]
[illegible] Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] Cl. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Clev. Col. & C. R. R.	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD.

$[illegible] Virginia 6s	[illegible]	[illegible] N. Y. Central R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] Nic. Transit Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Cumb. Coal Co.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Erie Railroad	[illegible]	100 Hudson Railroad	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
100 do.	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] Reading Rail'd.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] Clev. & Tol. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
[illegible] do.	[illegible]	[illegible] do.	[illegible]
100 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	[illegible]	[illegible] Illinois Cen. R.	110

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 20—P. M.

The *Africa*, from Liverpool Saturday, Aug. 9, arrived at this port at a late hour this evening. Her financial news is less satisfactory than by the packets in July and the stringency in the London market increased for a day or two after the sailing of the *Baltic* on the 6th. The *London Times* money report of Friday afternoon, which we cut from that Journal of the following day, remarks:

"The English funds opened this morning with much heaviness at a decline of an eighth, and subsequently experienced a further fall. Consols for money were first quoted 95⅛@¼, to which they returned after having touched 96. At a later hour the price was 96@⅛, and for the 10th of September the last transactions were at 95⅞@⅜. The demand for money in the Stock-Exchange was again very active, but the pressure was not so severe as yesterday. In the discount market there was an increased inquiry, and the applications at the Bank were very numerous. The principal requirements are obviously for the legitimate purposes of commerce, although the sudden alteration in the character of the market has probably caused many persons to provide themselves with more than they would otherwise have taken for the moment. Sales of English stock, with the view, it is believed, of employing the proceeds in French Rentes and railway stocks and obligations, aggravate the inconvenience, and the delay of arrivals from Australia, whence the last dates are 100 days back, likewise operates in the same direction."

We have telegraphic advices from London *via* Liverpool to Saturday noon, when Consols stood 95@94⅞ *for money*, and 95⅛@95⅜ for the September account. The Bank directors make no alteration in their terms of discount, which remain at the minimum of 4½ ₽ cent. The return of August 2 shows a slight increase in the Specie reserve, and a very considerable addition to the loans and discounts. There were due from Australia several Gold ships, one with a freight of $2,500,000, and advice was also in London of the shipment of $2,500,000 in Sovereigns from Constantinople. The quick demand for money, and the settlement of the Consol account on the 7th August, were not without their influence on some of the American Railway Bonds; the quotations on Friday being at a reduction of 1@1½ ₽ cent. on the earlier sales of the week. Mr. Satterthwaite remarks:

"We have again to note an increasing disposition to invest in American Railroad Securities, in which transactions to a considerable extent have taken place during the early part of the past week. Illinois Shares have been much wanted, and as high as 9 premium was paid; the Freeland Bonds are firm, at 94½@95½; there is a demand for the 6 ₽ cent. Bonds, at 87@88, but few are offering; the 7 ₽ cents. are steady. New-York Central and Michigan Central Bonds are more freely supplied, and can be had at a decline of 1 ₽ cent. Erie Bonds are also rather easier; within the last day or two the demand has fallen off, and the market closes dull at the above quotations. Illinois Shares are offering at 7 premium. There is an increased demand for money caused by large importations from Russia, and our own requirements for harvest purposes, which however will probably prove only temporary, but the effect is to depress the value of Securities."

Messrs. Robert Benson & Co. write:

"The increased demand for Money, to which we referred in our last circular, has continued during the present week, 5 ₽ cent. having been freely given for short loans on the Stock Exchange, and 4½ ₽ cent. being the minimum rate in the discount market. The enhanced value of Money has affected the prices of all kinds of Stocks. Consols, which closed on the 1st inst. at 95⅞@¾ for cash, and 96@96⅛ for 10th September, are now 95⅛@95¼ for cash, and 95⅜@95½ for the account; and the fall has been shared in by the leading Railway and other securities. The present season of the year is always an inactive one, owing to the absence of many persons from town. This, with the prevailing tightness of money, and still unascertained, though favorable, prospects of the crops, will probably prevent any very favorable reaction in the meantime. American Securities generally have been less active during the week, and for the last two or three days prices have been quoted lower. Of State Stocks, Massachusetts Sterling 5 ₽ cent. Bonds have changed hands at 103 ₽ cent.; and South Carolina Bonds of the same description at 90½. There have been transactions in Erie Railroad Third Mortgage Bonds at 91; Sinking Fund Bonds at 85½ ex Coupon; New-York Central 7 ₽ cents, at 95½; Michigan Central of 1869, at 97; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, (Sinking Fund,) at 81½@82; Illinois Central 6 ₽ cent. Sterling Bonds, at 83½, Freelands, at 94½@95 and 95½; and in the shares of this Company at 7 and 8 premium. Cotton is very steady, and a good business doing. The sales for the week will be about 53,200 bales. In Manchester the improvement noticed last week is fully confirmed. Yarns are higher in price, but Goods do not participate in the advance, although they also are in some instances dearer. The Corn Markets are still falling—the weather during the week having been most propitious for the growing crops. Rails are £8 for cash."

Messrs. Baring add at the close of their circular:

"American Stocks have remained without any active demand during this week, and the Railway Bonds have been more pressed for sale. Some purchases have been made of Pennsylvania Bonds at 81½, of Stock at 78, and of Maryland Sterling Bonds at 92; there are still sellers at those rates, as well as of Virginia 6s at 85½. Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st mortgage, offered at 92; Sterling, 2d mortgage, at 96; New-York Central at 95; Illinois Central at 86; and Michigan Central 8s at 96.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Jan. 5	19,271,874	5,520,875	10,586,908
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,627,005	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,857,056	4,912,300	10,425,812
Jan. 26	16,750,656	4,574,975	10,346,169
Feb. 2	18,216,497	5,411,985	10,705,878
Feb. 9	17,863,429	5,804,500	10,612,719
Feb. 16	17,742,683	5,642,365	10,532,464
Feb. 23	19,825,516	5,848,310	10,575,302
Mar. 1	19,460,702	5,492,005	10,509,646
Mar. 8	18,928,228	5,754,620	10,550,410
Mar. 15	19,355,630	5,884,963	10,553,565
Mar. 22	19,425,207	5,886,745	10,272,711
Mar. 29	20,063,175	5,369,780	10,440,333
April 5	19,711,129	4,470,475	10,067,105
April 12	16,709,639	3,885,040	10,098,667
April 19	16,959,369	3,066,600	9,875,799
April 26	15,975,169	3,630,455	9,722,139
May 3	15,446,366	3,480,875	9,906,881
May 10	15,297,277	3,690,990	9,778,569
May 17	16,710,512	4,126,675	9,801,865
May 24	15,336,046	5,051,960	10,558,904
May 31	14,012,473	5,660,080	11,164,656
June 7	14,383,306	5,969,735	11,688,416
June 14	14,347,079	6,676,440	[illegible]
June 21	14,411,884	6,915,880	12,267,965
June 28	14,968,958	7,329,715	12,073,768
July 5	15,227,912	6,559,720	12,610,943
July 12	13,778,696	5,484,790	12,278,399
July 19	13,153,664	5,821,900	12,330,765
July 26	13,694,424	5,803,145	12,388,564
Aug. 2	14,186,900	5,794,685	12,422,[illegible]

The return for the week ending the 2d August gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,677,416	Decrease	£307,392
Other deposits	10,581,412	Decrease	12,883
Rest	3,364,751	Increase	12,830

On the other side of the account:

Gover'nt securities	£12,469,045	Decrease	£1,280,419
Other securities	14,186,900	Increase	1,091,576
Notes unemployed	5,794,685	Decrease	108,490

PRICES OF BRITISH CONSOLS.

	FOR MONEY			FOR ACCOUNT		
August.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 2	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	96
Mon. 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tues. 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wed. 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thur. 7	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Fri. 8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Some of the London journals refer to the financial condition of France, or its Bank, as the cause of concern in the money circles. But it will be seen in the extract made from the London *Times* that English speculation tends to the French funds, at present rates. The *Bourse* rules remarkably steady at 70.50@70.70, and the *Crédit Mobilier* has gone up to 1,625 francs, from 1,462 francs. Two mercantile failures are announced in London—Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible], and Courtenay, [illegible] & Co.; the last for $500,000. Both houses said to be shippers of various goods to this country and elsewhere.

The Grain and Flour news by this arrival, as we were prepared to expect by the tenor of the *Baltic's* advices, is not favorable. The inferior grades of Flour, much of the stock offered being in wretched condition, suffered a heavy decline. Figures as low as 25s. are given for Western Canal. From these to 30s. were the range, while Philadelphia and Ohio brands ruled 30s. to 35s. At Friday's market in Liverpool, according to some of the circulars, with exception of inferior parcels of Wheat and ill-conditioned Flour, the demand improved, and there was good sale for prime lots of both articles. Indian Corn steady. At the London market also, on Friday, Wheat was well supported by speculative purchases, and the rates of Monday were fully supported. On Saturday, at Liverpool, previous to the sailing of the steamer, Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. reported to our correspondent:

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 9—2 P. M.

The slight improvement noted in yesterday's report of the Corn market continues to-day, and the panic has subsided. There is not much doing in any article of the trade, perhaps a little better demand for Flour. It has just commenced raining heavily.

Cotton unchanged. The business to-day will be about 6,000 bales.

The Stock Market closed this afternoon under a dull feeling, though at prices generally higher by ⅛@¼ ₽ cent. than the currency of Tuesday. At the early Board there was quite a firm state of things, and the leading Road shares in demand. Erie sold as high as 60, buyer 60 days, and 59⅜ ₽ cent. cash; New-York Central 86⅛@¼ for the opening; Southern Michigan 88⅛@¼, which was an improvement on this stock of 1 ₽ cent.; Reading, large sales at 86⅛@¼. The last sales of Erie in the afternoon were at 59⅛@¼, Central, 86¼, and Reading 86¼. A leading operator manifested a willingness to sell the State Stocks on long option at a decline. Contracts were made in Missouris at 85, to be delivered within 4 months; Virginias 98, seller 60 days, and Tennessees, seller 4 months, at 92. The cash bids for Virginias improved to 98½ ₽ cent., the stocks for immediate delivery not abundant. Illinois Centrals steady at 91 ₽ cent.

The steamer *Asia* sailed early this forenoon with $520,905 in Specie, of which $55,500 was in Silver. This is the smallest sum taken out by a Cunarder, sailing direct from New-York, for three months past. There was nothing done this morning in Exchange, owing to the early closing of the mail. The rates for Sterling left off 109⅝@¾ yesterday; a good demand for first-class bills at the inside figure. No marked change in Money affairs. The Sub-Treasury disbursed more ahead of the day's receipts. The payments altogether were $258,698, against $164,280 received. The following are the exact quotations:

Paid on Treasury Account	$ 124,235
Received on Treasury Account	164,210
Balance on Treasury Account	10,278,342
Paid for Assay Office	3,964
Paid on Disbursing Checks	131,146

ERIE ROAD—NINE MONTHS OFFICIAL.

Months.	Gross Revenue.	Operating Expenses.	Interest, Rent & Taxes.
October	$596,349	$264,806	$160,251
November	547,563	249,604	160,256
December	582,063	271,487	160,256
January	402,939	270,728	160,118
February	367,916	257,133	160,118
March	460,858	250,555	160,118
April	628,670	278,364	156,469
May	587,798	283,756	156,469
June	479,776	269,293	156,462
Tot. to 1st July	$4,674,892	$2,375,730	$1,430,496
Net income to Stock, nine months			$868,666

COMPARATIVE ITEMS.

	1855-56. Oct. 1 to June 30.	1854-55. Oct. 1 to June 30.
Passenger Traffic	$1,176,258	$1,252,911
Freights, Mails, &c.	3,498,639	2,883,106
Gross Revenue	$4,674,892	$4,135,017
Operating Expenses	$2,375,730	$1,909,753
Funded Interest	1,304,677	1,289,874
Floating Interest	22,232	96,696
Rent Union Road	62,520	62,880
Taxes for Year	40,937	46,314
Total Charges	$3,806,226	$3,446,097
Net Income to Stock	$868,666	$688,920

The foregoing statement, made up from the official tabular report just issued from the Erie office, is one of the most satisfactory ever presented, so far as the net profits on the business of the road are concerned. These amount, on the business for the *nine months* proper, on a capital of $10,024,000, to

to	$868,666
Less Lake charges, arrearages, &c.	50,531
Leaving, equal to 8.18 ₽ cent.	$818,135

The result on the business of *twelve months* last year, was:

For three quarters, 1854-55, as above	$688,920
Remaining quarter	234,654
Total for year	$923,574
Less Lake charges, arrearages, &c.	90,155
Leaving, equal to 8.33 ₽ cent.	$833,419

The probability is, from the July return and the present prospects for August and September, that the traffic of the current quarter will add over 3 ₽ cent. to the 8.18 ₽ cent. net income already reported.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENT SINCE SEPT. 1, '55.

	1856.	1855.	1854.	1853.
Receipts at the Ports	3,485,000	2,772,000	2,874,000	3,215,000
Exports to G. Britain	1,945,000	1,515,000	1,572,000	1,732,000
Exports to France	478,000	449,000	349,000	422,000
Ex. other For. Ports	519,000	281,000	330,000	360,000
Total Exports	2,942,000	2,245,000	2,251,000	2,513,000
Stock on hand	51,000	121,000	128,000	99,000

Of which during the past week included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports	4,000	10,000	11,000	10,000
Exports to G. Britain	8,000	13,000	12,000	7,000
Exports to France	—	—	10,000	—
Ex. other For. Ports	—	1,000	4,000	3,000
Total Exports	8,000	14,000	26,000	10,000

From New-Orleans, by telegraph, we learn, says the Circular of Mr. Wright, that a very violent storm of wind and rain came up from the Gulf and lasted two days, ending on Tuesday morning. How far it extended into the country, or whether it has caused much or any damage to the crop, we have as yet only very vague reports—the general impression here is, that like that of the last year on the 5th and 6th of August it will do no harm. I shall be better able to give an opinion next week on receipt of the letters. From the Upland section, Alabama and Texas, the accounts are very good. In Mobile, the first bale arrived on the 9th August, and three more on the 11th. Last year the first bale was received on the 5th August, and six more on the 6th. In Charleston, the first bale arrived on the 14th inst. Last year, the first was received on the 22d August.

LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, JUNE 30.

Due to depositors and dealers		$39,369,705
Capital Stock		3,000,000
Reserved Fund		816,290
Profit and Loss or Dividend Fund		690,965
Total Liabilities		$43,877,050
Loans, Discounts and Cash Securities		$39,137,640
Government Bills and India Bonds		4,539,285
Banking Houses and Furniture		200,125
Total resources		$43,877,050
Half yearly dividend, 6¼ ₽ cent.	$187,500	
Bonds on Stock, 5 ₽ cent.	150,000	
Charged off to expenses, bad debts, &c.	108,330	
Profit and loss new account	245,135	—$690,965

The foregoing is the last half-yearly exhibit of the London Bank with which the Southern Bank of New-Orleans and Messrs. Corning & Co. of this City do their English business. Like the Union Bank of London—the correspondent of Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co.—whose statement we recently condensed, it shows an immense movement in Deposits and Loans, and large profits to the shareholders in proportion to capital. Both concerns have the reputation of being managed with unusual skill and integrity. What must strike the American financial reader as most peculiar in the movement, is the liberal expansion in Loans and Discounts as compared with the Capital Stock. The solution is, that the deposits or accounts current with the London Joint Stock, as with the Private Bankers, are of a fixed or agreed character, nearly all bearing interest, upon which the banker bases his calculations in lending money with almost as much certainty as upon his capital stock.

The following are the capitals of the several Joint Stock Banks of London, as compared with the balances held for depositors and correspondents, upon which the enormous movement is based:

	Capital.	Deposits.
London and Westminster	[illegible]	[illegible]
London Joint Stock	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
London and County	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial	[illegible]	[illegible]
Royal British	[illegible]	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bank of London	[illegible]	[illegible]

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

The offerings of Beef Cattle yesterday and to-day were not so large as the week before, though there was no diminution in the number of other kinds of stock.

Beef Cattle.—The number of Beeves disposed of only amounted to 900 head. They were owned and disposed of as follows: 112 from Ohio, owned by Mr. Vanlear, sold from $8 75@$10 ₽ 100 lbs.; 66 Chester County, sold from $8 75@$9 50, and another lot from Ohio, owned by Messrs. [illegible], sold at from [illegible] ₽ 100 lbs. The demand for Beeves was greater than the supply.

Sheep.—This market was quite [illegible], 4,000 head having been disposed of at prices ranging from [illegible] to $4 ₽ head. One lot of Ohio and Western [illegible] Sheep sold at $3 to $3 50 and $4. Most of the Sheep were from Ohio and Western Pennsylvania, and in prime order. Lambs sold at from [illegible] ₽ head.

Hogs.—The sales of Hogs amounted to about 1,600 head, 500 of which were Corn fed, from Baltimore. They were all sold at from $6 50@$7 ₽ 100 lbs.

Cows and Calves.—This market continues dull, only 150 head having been sold, at from [illegible] each, according to quality and condition.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Cotton.—Sales, to-day, only 60 bales, at 10¼@10⅜c. for Middling. Fair Sugar [illegible]. Lard, in kegs, 14c. Freights—Cotton to Liverpool ⅜d.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Aug. 19.

Capital Stock	$31,[illegible]
Loans and Discounts	[illegible]
Specie	[illegible]
Amount due from other Banks	[illegible]
Amount due to other Banks	4,[illegible]
Deposits	[illegible]
Circulation	[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 20.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 43¼; Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; Morris Canal, 13½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Wm. Long, John Slack, J. P. Williamson, W. C. James, G. B. Jones, James Conway, [illegible], Henry Lodger, T. B. Hoods, Geo. L. Cree, [illegible] Peed, Miss Peed, John D. Sherwood, John [illegible], R. M. Greenway, Dr. [illegible] and 2 children, Robert W. Tucker, M. B. Seabrook, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and 4 children, Miss [illegible], Thos. S. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and child, Mrs. Barber, G. C. E. [illegible], and [illegible] in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Mr. [illegible] and family, Misses Adams, Conkling and Sterling, Mr. [illegible] and lady, Mr. [illegible] and lady, Mr. [illegible] and lady, Mr. Turner and lady, Mrs. and Miss [illegible], Scrivener, Hamilton, Abbott, Addison, [illegible], Pringlekell, Pillichoddy, Abrey, Mathews, [illegible], Roberts, Mackay, Abrahams, Daigle, [illegible], Derbyshire, Adams, Wallace, [illegible], Benjamin, [illegible], Stirling, [illegible], Alexander, Dudley, [illegible], Livingston, Block, [illegible], Vrange, Blanc, [illegible], Mack, Stevens, Brown, Miss G. T. [illegible], Mrs. E. Sterling, Mr. Depierre, lady and son, Miss [illegible], Mrs. [illegible] and 2 children, Mrs. [illegible] Edwards, Miss M. [illegible], W. Farr and lady, Mrs. [illegible], Mrs. [illegible], E. Fox.

In ship Northumberland, from London and Portsmouth—C. J. Pennington, Esq.

In ship David Crockett, from Liverpool—Wm. [illegible], F. Wallett, J. Deane, F. Anderson.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 16 | Sun sets.... 6 51 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. [illegible] | Gov. Island. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, AUG. 20.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill.

Ships Memphis, Davis, New-Orleans, Wm. [illegible] & Son; Donau, [illegible], Hamburg, E. Beck & [illegible]; Humboldt, (Ham.,) Paulsen, Hamburg, W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Brigs J. S. Cotton, [illegible], Mobile, [illegible]; Coquette, (Fr.,) Hotellier, St. Pierre, Boyd & Hincken; Norah, Axworthy, Galveston, D. C. Murray.

Schooners Manhassett, Jefferson, Savannah, [illegible] & Tallman; D. Davidson, Hardy, New-Haven, E. J. & E. Godwin; M. H. Mifflin, Melvin, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Henrietta, (Br.,) Gilman, Newark, [illegible] & Co.; Wintemeroh, Morrow, Havana, master; Isabella Burr, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; Black [illegible], Townsend, Alexandria, Lyman Finch.

Barge Marina, Faulkner, Baltimore, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool Aug. 9, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 10th, passed ship Silas Wright, bound W.

Steamship Alma, (Fr.,) [illegible], Havre, Aug. 5, with mdse. and 14 passengers to E. & R. Patrick. 6th, off the Lizard, saw ship Tempest, bound E. 10th, saw bark Aleggns, bound E.

Ship Patrick Henry, (packet,) [illegible], London and Portsmouth July 18, with mdse. and 111 passengers to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Was towed into Quarantine last night by steamtug Achilles, Capt. Wm. Francis.

Ship City of New-York, [illegible], Liverpool July 22, with mdse. and passengers to D. & A. Kingsland & Co. Was towed into Quarantine last night by steamtug [illegible], Capt. O. F. Morrell.

Ship Northumberland, (packet,) [illegible], London and Portsmouth July 13, with mdse. and 210 passengers to Morgan & Wiley.

Ship Shakespeare, (Brem.,) [illegible], Bremen July 8, with mdse. and 304 passengers to Meyer & Stucken.

Ship David Crockett, Spencer, Liverpool July 24, with mdse. and 28 steerage passengers to [illegible]. Has experienced light westerly winds and calms most of the passage.

Bark Franklin, (Ham.,) Petersen, Hamburg 43 ds., with mdse. and 18 passengers to W. F. Schmidt & Co.

Schr. Zerviah, (of Philadelphia,) Wiggins, Porto Praya May 30; crossed the Equator in lon. [illegible]; with [illegible] and ivory to I. S. Gaguer. Experienced calms and head winds the entire passage. 1st inst., off Bermuda, experienced a heavy gale from N. W., carried away [illegible] sails, &c. The Z. has been on a trading voyage up and down the coast.

Schr. Agnes, Lord, Ellsworth 7 ds., with lumber to C. & R. J. Peters.

Schr. Howard, Lovell, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Bay State, Sherwood, Boston.

Propeller Piedmont, Post, Baltimore.

Propeller J. N. Harris, Smith, New-London.

Propeller Westchester, Clarke, Providence.

Propeller Ann Eliza, Robinson, Philadelphia.

WIND—Sunset, N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Steamships Asia, Lott, Liverpool; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah.

Ships Geo. Hurlbut, Post, Liverpool; John and Albert, Sears, New-Orleans.

Bark Rapid, McGuire, Vera Cruz.

Below.

Ship Sheridan, from Antwerp; bark [illegible], from Smyrna; Franklin.—(By pilot boat Edwin Forrest.)

Ship Ashburton, (packet,) Bradish, Liverpool July [illegible], with mdse. and passengers to C. Grinnell.

Also, 3 ships, 3 barks and 2 brigs, all unknown near the Bar.

Memoranda.

The ship Victoria, S. B. Leach, from Manila 142 ds., for Boston, was spoken 17th inst., New South Shoal bearing W. N. W. 150 miles.

The pilot boat Jacob A. Westervelt on the 19th inst. boarded ships Fidelia, from Liverpool for New-York, and Cambria, of Bath, from Cronstadt.

Disasters.

The schr. Mary C. Hopkins, from Alexandria, with a cargo of wheat for New-York, went ashore last night on Rockaway. Crew saved. The schooner is not insured.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 20—Arr., barks Lyonne, Gurnet; [illegible] Island, New-Orleans; Lacoste, Philadelphia; brig [illegible], Philadelphia.

Notice to Mariners.

LIGHT-HOUSE ON CHANDELEUR ISLAND, COAST OF LOUISIANA.

The new light-house on the Chandeleur Island has been completed, and will be lighted on the 15th inst. It is situated at the north end of the Island, near the site of the former light-house, and will show a fixed white light by means of a fourth order lens. The tower is white, and [illegible] feet high. The light should be visible from a common deck at a distance of 13 nautical miles. A safe anchorage in four fathoms can be had during easterly storms, under the lee of this light, by running the N. W. end of the island, in that depth of water, around westerly and southerly till the light is brought to bear E. N. E., distant two miles distant. The Ship Island light can be seen from this anchorage, bearing from the Chandeleur Island light nearly N. W., (magnetic,) 21 miles distant.

By order of the Light-House Board,

D. LEADBETTER, L. H. Insp., 6th Dist.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 5, 1856.

Spoken, &c.

July 25, lat. 45, lon. 25, was seen ship Constellation, bd. E.

July 28, no lat. or lon., whaling bark John R. Smith, Anderson, from New-London, on a cruise.

Aug. 2, lat. 42 02, lon. 56, was seen ship [illegible], bd. E.

Aug. 5, lat. 43, lon. 54, was seen ship [illegible], bd. E.

Aug. 11, lat. 42, lon. 57 40, ship Louisa, from [illegible] for Liverpool, 25 days out.

Aug. 16, off Absecom, schr. [illegible], from [illegible] for [illegible].

Aug. 18, at Gowan's Bank, was seen ship Shakespeare, from Bremen for New-York.

No date, lat. 42 40, lon. 58, ship Exchange, of Bath, from Liverpool for Boston, 18 days out.